REGISTERED No. 1—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,545.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	„ 2	8
Third do.	„ 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0	2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relative to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our recent ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Setting-up, on a Pica type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

The Latest Occurrences: Facts—Rumours ?.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the R. M. S. S. "ARNA," 2,745 Tons, 450 H.P., Commander W. H. Bell, from Kurrachee on THURSDAY, the 29th June.

The Arna is the finest style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 81 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamer leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 21st June, and Kurrachee on MONDAY, the 26th idem, for London, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Arna.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th June 1876.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S.S. ETHIOPIA, 2,502 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander Jonas Evans, R.N.R., will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 29th June 1876, at 4 P.M.

Leaves BOMBAY	29	July	Leaves Madras		July
„ Carwar	30	July 1	„ Coconada		17
„ Panaon	5	„ 6	„ Vizianagram		17
„ Alleppy	6	„ 7	„ Bimlipatam		17
„ Cutbroth	7	„ 8	„ Calingapatam		18
„ Colombo	8	„ 10	„ Gopalpore		18
„ Galle	9	„ 10	„ False Point		19
„ Negapatam	12	„ 14	Arrives CALCUTTA		21

Cargo for ship ports and China can be booked by the Steamers as this line has connection from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle for the Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Achieen, Padang and Molucco Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritimes and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, 60 and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or Silver Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week for the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMRAH.

The S.S. CALCUTTA, 983 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander T. P. Nairn, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 28th June 1876, at 4 P.M.

	June.				July.
Leaves BOMBAY	28		Leaves BUSSORAH		14
„ Kurrachee	July 2		„ Mahomrah		17
„ Muscat	5		„ Fao		19
„ Bunder Abbas	7		„ Bushire		21
„ Linga	9		„ Linga		23
„ Bahrein	10		„ Bunder Abbas		25
„ Bushire	11		„ Jask		26
„ Fao	13		„ Gunder		28
„ Mahomrah	13		„ Kurrachee		31
Arrives BUSSORAH	14		Arrives BOMBAY		Aug. 5

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week for Kurrachee, which will, during the S.W. Monsoon, ply as a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, 144 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. CALCUTTA, 983 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander T. P. Nairn, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 28th June 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander N. B. Sarsfield, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 1st July 1876, at 5 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Dues through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Deck.
Suez	36	22	8	Including Provisions.
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	36	14	
Naples	50	36	14	
Leghorn	50	36	14	
Genoa	50	36	14	
Marseilles	52	36	14-10	

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st July 1876.
EGYPTIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The respective days of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

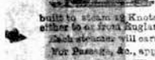
For further particulars of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, May 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, to sail about 1st July.
„ TRENTHAM HALL, „ 2nd August.
„ BRANKSOME HALL, „ 23rd August.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE, „ 16th September.



THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 35 days.

Each steamer will carry A DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th May 1876.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

"HALL LINE" steam-ship CHILDWALL HALL... 1st July.
"ANCHOR LINE" steam-ship INDIA ..... 8th July,

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th June 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	June 1876.
NIZAM	A. E. Barlow	2,715	450	30th—Southampton.
				July.
VENETIA	G. J. Sabot	2726	450	7th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Rennaldson	2284	450	14th—Southampton.
TANJORE	W. B. Hall	2745	450	21st—Suez.
PEKIN	W. Barratt	3777	600	28th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th June 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 10th July 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. SIAM, Capt. N. W. Hamilton, R.N.R., (3,000 Tons and 300 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 7th July 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th June 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.
INDIA		2289	500	20th May.
MACEDONIA		2272	480	17th June.
				27th May. 24th June. 8th July. 10th August.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

	Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.	Fares.
First Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve month of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1876.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. INDIA, ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, s. s. India.

Bombay, 24th June 1876.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer ATALANTA, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel, and REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the DEPARTURE of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th June 1876.

SHIP JOHN ALLAN, Captain Horne, from London.—This Ship having this day been reported at the Customs, CONSIGNEES are requested to PASS ENTRIES, present BILLS of LADING, and PAY FREIGHT at the Office of the Undersigned, without whose endorsement no Goods will be delivered. Failing Boats not having come to the Ship's Berth on the respective Consignee's Premises, Packages will be acknowledged after they leave the ship's side.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship John Allan.

Bombay, 26th June 1876.

Homeward Bound PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding to *EUROPE* are invited to inspect the splendid STOCK of *TRAVELLING REQUISITES*, of the Best Manufacture, which can always be obtained at

A MOMENT'S NOTICE,
Ready for *Immediate Use.*

A detailed list of Our Celebrated Travelling Kit forwarded on application, Post Free to any part of India.

Light Suits for the Red Sea, or Warm Suits for the Mediterranean made to order in a few hours ..... from { Rs. a. 15 0 to 45 0

ASQUITH & COMPANY,
HIRTMAKERS & OUTFITTERS,
The Overland Kit Warehouse,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, Attorneys for JAMSETJEE DORABJEE NAOUMWALLA, Esq., the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of the estate of FRAMJEE DORABJEE MOOSA, deceased, the mortgagor, and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date, the 26th day of February 1873, and a Goojarati instrument in writing, bearing date the 11th March 1873, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS and Co., will sell by public auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of July next at four o'clock in the afternoon, the following very valuable landed properties, viz.:—

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, forming six beds of hatty ground, with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses bungalows and premises standing thereon, situate at Gowalia Tank Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhoolehwar, fronting on the Gowalia Tank Road, which said piece or parcel of land contains by admeasurement, 3,712 square yards, be the same little more or less, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 144, and which said messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes, under Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by property of Juggonath Sunkersett, on or towards the west by the Salty grounded Joseph Maria Dolla, on or towards the north by the property of Bhaoo Saheb Abba Saheb and Bhima Sunker Sahib, sons of the late Gungadhur Shastri, and on or towards the south by the aforesaid Gungadhur Shastri Road, and which said messuages and premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Framjee Dorabjee Moosa, deceased, and his tenants.

LOT NO. 2.

(AT 5 O'CLOCK P. M.)

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situated on the east of the Gowalia Tank Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhoolehwar, containing by admeasurement 3,712 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 144, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Purbhoo Wisseondeejee Vaidoojee Mistree, on or towards the west and south by the property of Arjoonjee Madhowjee, and on or towards the north by the property of Joejeebhoy Dinshhoy.

For further information and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. JEFFERSON and PAYNE, Attorneys of the said mortgagee.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 28th June 1876.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 1st July, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4 P.M., by order of the Assignee of the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Nanabhoy Anundrao:—

All that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, situate at Girgaum Road, near Hormusjee Bomanjee's Fire-Temple or Churney Waddy without the Fort of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Bombay under No. 44 and assessed under No. 35, containing by admeasurement 425 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east by the Girgaum Road, on the west and south by the properties of Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia, deceased, and on the north by the house of Pestonjee Manchejee.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Company, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the premises, by order of Mr. Govindrao Tumradhar, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Ruckmajee Wittojee Gowana, the valuable following properties.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with a house, situate at Vadachee Gady, in the sub-district of Mandvee and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 22, and the ground thereof is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 588 and 654, and bounded on the east by the Public Road, on the west by Sweepers passage, on the north by the house Tooeeram Sadoojee Gowana, and on the south, another property belonging to Tooeeram Sadoojee.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the range or chawl of six compartments, situate at Bhajee-pala Street, registered in the sub-district of Mandvee, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 14, and the ground thereof is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1378 and bounded on the Public Coobharwada Road, on the west by the public passage, on the south by the sweeper passage, and on the north by the Public Bhajeewala Road, now in the occupation by several tenants.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 28th June 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plateware, rich Glass and Crockery, Piano, Plants, &c., at No. 136, Malabar Hill.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of C. A. Langley, Esq., the same comprises, rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4, by Mappin, hot-water and vegetable dishes, cruet and pickle frames, tea set, waiter, toast rack, biscuit box, a set of electro-plated spoons and forks in case, handsome plated dessert knives with mother-o'-pearl handles handsome plated dessert-stands with mother-o'-pearl handles in case, table, piano and chamber candlesticks, a diaforie in case, table, piano and chamber candlesticks, a diaforie double barrelled breech loading central fire rifle by Hollis double barrelled breech loading central fire rifle by Hollis and Sons in case, a do. do. muzzle-loading gun by E. M. Reilly, &c., and Sons in case, a do. do. muzzle-loading gun by E. M. Reilly, &c., handsomely carved sandal-wood bedstead, dressing table with glass, handsomely carved sandal-wood bedstead, dressing table with glass, a set of dining table in 5 pieces, side board, dinner room chairs, dumb waiter, screen, chiffonier, whatnot, drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, chiffonier, whatnot, drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, chiffonier, whatnot, 2 rockey tables, handsome couture, Persian cloth velvet pile carpet, a lady's davenport, a marble 8 day clock, rich vases, English brass four post bedsteads, reclining couches, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes presses, chest of drawers, Gurgaon carpet articles, cooking utensils, books, plants, gas fittings, hunting and racing saddles, an iron water tank, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, Pianoforte, piano, plants, &c., at No. 81, Malabar Hill.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the above-named place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, piano, &c., the property of Dr. P. G. Joyce, the same comprises, rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and service, best plateware, such as a set of dish covers, containing 4 hotwater curry dishes, cruet frame, ice pitcher, tea set, waiter, a set of best electroplated thread pattern spoons and forks, sets of handsome dessert and fish knives for 12 persons in cases, table, piano, and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, a double barrelled gun by Samuel Nock, &c., richly carved seasoned blackwood furniture such as a set of dining table in 5 pieces, side board, dumb waiter, whatnot, dining room chairs, circular, pier, and sofa tables, easy and drawing room chairs, full backed conversation sofas, a centre ottoman, rich drawing room carpet with border, chiffonier, teapoys, a sewing machine, ornament stands, verandah chairs, handsome English four poste bedstead, reclining sofas, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, a handsome English mahogany sideira with plate glass, China camphor-wood clothes press in 2 pieces, handsome French polished wardrobe, dispense arc-dias, cooking utensils, a set of double harness, a fine collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, a Kidderpur cow in calf, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Appeal No. 299 of 1875.
On its Appellate Side.
Suit No. 854 of 1867.

Soonder Ahmed, Joosab Ahmed and Esoo Ahmed, } Appellants.
Sonbai, widow of Fazul Mahomed Esoo, all carrying on business in Bombay, and } Plaintiffs.
trading under the name or style of Fazul Mahomed Esoo and Company, Bombay ...

versus

Hajee Esmail Hajee Hubbib, Bombay, Mahomedan merchant, residing in Shaik Hossain Cam- } Respondent and Defendant.
baker Street, in the Island of Bombay .....

SUIT No. 1012 of 1867.

Soomar Ahmed, Esoo Ahmed, Joosa Ahmed, and Sonbai, widow of Fazul Mahomed Esoo, all of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitants residing in a } Appellants and Defendants.
house in Jackeria Masjid Road, in the said Island, and there carrying on business as Merchants in partnership under the name and style of Fazul Mahomed Esoo and Company .....

versus

Hajee Esmail Hajee Hubbib, of Bombay, Mahomedan merchant, residing in Shaik Hossain Cambaker Street, in the Island of Bombay ..... } Respondent and Plaintiff.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the Decree made in the Suit on the 24th day of March 1876, Messrs. BENNETT and Company will sell by Public Auction, without reserve, at their premises, No. 4, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of July 1876, at 1 P.M. in the afternoon, the outstanding debts due to the late firm of Fazul Mahomed Esoo and Company, Shoonar Bunder in the aforesaid Island.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. MACFARLANE and POLLOCK, Solicitors, Bombay, or to the Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Drawing Materials, Engineering and other Books, at 43, Cumballa Hill.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned places, the handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of the late H. R. Wilson, Esq., the same comprises, cut glassware, dinner service, rich cut glass decanters, bowls and jugs, cut wine glasses, cruet stand, bread basket, silver, mounted ice pail, a set of Gorham silver spoons and forks, carved blackwood furniture, such as sets of dining and centre tables, dining-room chairs, writing and side tables, half backed sofas, easy and drawing room chairs, hat stand, chest of drawers, cheval glasses, marble top washing tables, dressing tables, bookcases, marble top tables, writing desk, tables, dressing chairs, bedsteads, mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, blankets, quilts, counterpanes, mosquito curtains, cooking utensils, drawing materials, books, &c., &c.

No catalogues and the property will be on view from this evening.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Houses and Land, situate on the best part of Malabar Hill, commanding a magnificent view of the Island and Harbour of Bombay.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on MONDAY, 31st July 1876, at 4 P.M., on the premises, by order of the Executors of the Estate and effects of the late Revd John Wilson, D. D., unless previously disposed of by private contract.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold ground, held at the annual ground rent of Rs. 15-8-7, and renewable in perpetuity, with bungalow and outhouses thereon, situate, lying, and being at Malabar Hill, in the registration Sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, under Collector's No. 82, containing by admeasurement 934 bungas, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Sorabjee Cursetjee Tookee, on or towards the west by the Ridge or Nepean Road, on or towards the south by the property of Ra'ibai Thakorsidass and others, and on or towards the south by the property of the heirs of the late Ramjee Mystee.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained of Messrs. MACFARLANE and POLLOCK, Fort, Solicitors for the Executors, and of the auctioneers.

FOR COMMISSION'S SALE.

10,000 best Manilla Cigars.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th June 1876.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BARQUE CORNWALLIS.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., have received instructions to submit to Public Auction, at their rooms, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 P.M., on account of the concerned, the barque Cornwallis, of about 568 tons, register, coppered and copper fastened with all her masts, sails, yards, riggings, chains, anchors, boats, stores, &c., &c., as she now lies off Carnack Bunder.

The list of stores, &c., can be seen on application to the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required from the purchaser on the conclusion of the sale.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 29th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction sale at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, T-cloth, &c.

2 bales Brocil woollen cloth
5 cases bed tickings.
1 bale twist.
2 bales grey domestics 27 lbs.
1 case mother of pearl buttons.
Few boxes of superior brandy.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 28th June 1876.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Furniture, Cut Argand Lamps and Chandeliers, Billiard Lights, Hall Carpets and fancy Purdahs, Treasury Safe, Pier Glasses, Carriage, &c., &c.

On SATURDAY, the 1st July 1876, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale room, No. 28, Apollo Street, on account of the concerned, a quantity of valuable household furniture, consisting of drawing-room and hall sofas and chairs, China, slate, pier glasses, richly carv d small round table with marble, monkey teak-wood, carved boards, chests of drawers, japanned trunks, Cutch and Indi targets, purdahs, large Cashmir carpet, shikar cloth, towels, feather pillows, splendid 12, 10, 8, 6, 5 and 1 light hanging argand lamps and chandeliers; all brackets and bronzine bullion lights, few kerosine hand lamps, globes and shades, mantel box, cots, clocks, pictures, long japanned bath tub, iron stoves, coal, large Milner's fireproof treasury safe, handsome iron plantation, &c., &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 cyclo. Mahogany Phaeton by Chappel, double harness, 1 double barrel gun, by Boswell, Gentleman, Lady's and Lady's saddle.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 26th June 1876.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 1, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE and Co. will hold their usual weekly sale at their room.

1 case consisting of silk and woollen shirts, flannel, and white linens, handkerchiefs, collars, Draper, and Turkey towels, table covers, blue serge, suits, pantaloons, coats, &c.

1 case plated ware such as tea sets, tea and coffee pots, butter and sardine pots, basket boxes, waiter, &c.

1 case superior accordian of sizes.

Lot of cutlery, &c.

Few lots of furniture such as tea caddy, dressing tables, cloth basket, cradles, piano, &c.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 28th June 1876.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1720.
HEAD OFFICE: No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

THE valuation of the "With Profits" Series to 1876, for the five years ending 31st December 1875 has just been completed, and the result is to give to the assured a cash Bonus of more than 29 per cent of the premiums paid by them during the last five years, or a corresponding Reversionary Bonus varying in amount according to the age of the life assured. Large as have been the former Bonuses, this is a more favourable result than on occasion.

The following are examples of the Bonus for the Quinquennial period ending 31st December 1875, declared on Policies on which five annual Premiums had been paid:—

Age at Entry.	Sum Assured.	Cash Bonus.	Addition to Sum Assured.
20	£ 1,000	£ 29 3 0	£ 77 17 0
30	„ 1,000	„ 36 16 0	„ 84 1 0
40	„ 1,000	„ 47 5 0	„ 90 9 0
50	„ 1,000	„ 65 15 0	„ 105 14 0

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.

The expenses of management are paid by the Corporation, and not charged to the Life Assurance Funds.

The value of this arrangement will be appreciated when it is observed how seriously the increase of these expenses of late years has affected the Bonuses declared by some offices, which cannot be the case in this Corporation.

The Total Life Funds on 31st December 1875 amounted to £16,24,262.

Prospectuses and Forms of application can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Bombay, 12th June 1876.

INDIAN TEAS.

LARGE SUPPLIES of the new Season's Produce have been received from

THE KOUSANIE GARDENS.

SOUCHONG AND KOUSANIE MIXTURE.

PACKET of 2 lbs., cash...Rs. 3 8
BOX of 5 lbs., cash..... „ 8 8

HYSON AND ORANGE PEKOE.

Per lb., cash .....Rs. 2 0

These well-known Teas are grown on the Estates of the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY (LIMITED), and have gained a larger number of Medals and Prizes in India and England than the production of any similar Company.

SOLE AGENTS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

WATSON & COMPANY'S ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE HAS COMMENCED.

A Lot of Carpets to be cleared out at Rs. 1-12 per yard.

CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

WE regret to state that owing to the prevailing serious depression in Exchanges between Europe and India, and to protect ourselves from positive loss thereby, we are compelled to notify that the *Credit Prices* given in our Catalogue must be taken as CASH PRICES until further notice. In all cases, therefore, where a remittance to the amount of the Catalogue Prices does not accompany an order 12½ per cent. above those prices will be charged for Credit.

CALCUTTA. BOMBAY, SIMLA.
Rampart Row.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY.

BADHAM & CO. beg to announce they have just received a **SPECIAL** shipment of their **CELEBRATED** Hosiery.

GENTS' BANIAN OR UNDERVESTS.

17 Fine Gauze; a very superior make, of the finest Merino. Chest Measure—

Chest	34	36	38	40	42 inches.
Rs.	3-4	3-8	4-8	5	5-8 each.

40 Gauze; this is the finest Merino we have, a most desirable article.—Ditto—

Chest	34	36	38	40	42 inches
Rs.	4-8	5-0	5-8	6-8	6-8 each

39 Indian Gauze; these Banians are made of Silk and Wool, and have always been considered the best make for India—

Chest	34	36	38	40	42 inches
Rs.	5-0	5-8	6-0	6-8	7-0 each

38 Grey Merino Vests, suitable for the cold season or English wear during the Summer and Autumn—

Chest	34	36	38	40	42 inches
Rs.	5-0	5-8	6-0	6-8	7-0 each

White Merino, same make and prices as above.

White Scotch Lambswool, made from the best picked Wool—

Chest	34	36	38	40	42 inches
Rs.	7-0	7-8	8-0	8-8	9-0 each.

GENTS' LONG DRAWERS.

Grey Gauze Merino, double seated, a useful article—

Waist	34	36	38	40	42 inches
Rs.	8-0	8-8	9-0	9-8	10 each.

White Merino as above.

32 Indian Gauze, same make as Vests, double seated—

Waist	34	36	38	40	42 inches
Rs.	10-8	11-0	11-8	12-0	12-8 each.

Brown Dyed Cotton, a useful article for Hard Riding, double seated—

Waist	34	36	38	40	42 inches
Rs.	3-8	4-0	4-8	5-0	5-8 each.

Fine Merino shirt Drawers, fitting closely above the Knee—

Waist	34	36	38	40	42 inches
Rs.	4-8	5-0	5-8	6-0	6-8 each.

White Scotch Lambswool, made from the best picked wool—

Waist	34	36	38	40	42 inches
Rs.	7-0	7-8	8-0	8-8	9-0 each.

Knickerbocker Hose for Sportsmen, 5-8 pr.

PURE MERINO SOCKS.

Drab Fancy Striped double Heels and Feet, soft and shrinkless Rs.	Doz. 15 0
Drab Merino 1 inch Blue, White, Scarlet Stripes ..... Rs.	Doz. 25 8
Drab, Fawn and Silver Grey, a most useful Sock ..... Rs.	Doz. 26 0
Real Scotch Grey Lamb

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 27TH JUNE 1876.

PRIVATE telegrams received from Home to-day, we hear, speak of a revival of former doubts respecting the political situation on the Continent of Europe, and there can be no question that the few public political telegrams received latterly, especially yesterday's and to day's, have not been reassuring. Commercial advices further support this view in the general dulness prevailing in the leading markets, and there is consequently a feeling gaining ground here that a peaceful settlement is much less certain than it was. Consols still remain at 94¼, but French Rentes, instead of having advanced on Saturday last, had evidently declined, Reuter's quotation being now 105¾, not 107⅜.

The Liverpool Cotton Market, too, seems rapidly quietening down in tone, yesterday's report being very dull, sales only 8,000 bales. Spot prices are unchanged, but arrival values were lower, F. G. F. Dhollera with the G. F. clause May June shipment, via Cape, being quoted at 4¼d., and G. F. Dhollera October-November delivery at 4½d. per lb., the latter being only 1/16d. over the lowest point touched during the season.

From New York, yesterday's telegrams quote ready Mid Uplands ¼ cent, July shipment ¼ cent per lb. down since Friday.

The receipts at the ports to date are as follows :—

	1876	1875	1874
Three days' Receipts ...	3,000	2,700	3,400
Total since 1st Sept.....	4,053,000	3,434,100	3,720,200

The Manchester Piece Goods Market continues depressed, the result doubtless of the daily decline in Eastern Exchange. The only wonder is that values of goods in England have been supported so well as they have been, but as things are now going, a material fall cannot be far distant, unless news of positive disaster to the American crop come to hand, which is about the only influence powerful enough to over-ride in Cotton the adverse state of affairs here.

Coffee in London is steady at previous prices, and Seeds and Oils are also unchanged.

Fair Silver is quoted by Reuter at 59½ per oz., but although this figure was known through private telegrams yesterday, the effect does not appear to have been discounted, and STERLING EXCHANGE shows increased depression to-day with a further decline of 1-16d. to ½d. per rupee. Possibly the telegram respecting the result of the Parliamentary enquiry on the Silver question may have increased the depression, but there is no doubt that there has been great weakness to-day and to all appearance a further material fall is anticipated. Closing, quotations are :—

Bank Bills, on demand ..	.....1s. 7¼d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight.....	.....1s. 7¼d. to 9-16	"
Credits 6	" .....1s. 7 9-16d.	"
Documents 3	" .....1s. 7 9-16d. to ⅝	"

On Calcutta demand drafts are still quoted at par, but 60 days' sight have advanced to ⅛ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet with a slightly easier tendency. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 101½; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 101½; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 103¾.

At their weekly Board meeting to-day the Directors of the Bank of Bombay made no change in their rates of discount and interest. This fact, however, has little significance, as the outside market is too easy to be affected materially by the Bank's charges.

The SHARE MARKET has been somewhat irregular. Bank of Bombays are firm at an advance of ¼ per cent., but almost everything else is quiet and lower. Colaba Land shares have declined to 12 and those Cannings Rs. 10 per share. Spinning and Weaving shares are dull with a downward tendency. Great Easterns have declined Rs. 20, Bombay United, Manocjees Petits and Prince of Wales' Rs. 10, and Colabas Jawraz Balloo, Goculdass Morarjee, and Orientals Rs. 5 per share. Press property is unchanged but dull.

COTTON.—Notwithstanding the less favourable news from Home the market here continues very firm and some small purchases continue to be made for export at comparatively high prices. The transactions have been mostly in Veeramgaum and Wudwan at Rs. 155 to Rs. 161 for Cotton to class from fully fair to good fair, but Bhownugger to class fully good fair has been bought as high as Rs. 177 fullpres sd. The receipts yesterday were 3,066 bales, making 6,972 bales for the four days. From up-country, and especially the Berars, we begin to hear complaints of want of rain. So far, there is no actual damage done, but a short season, or more dry weather would make the position serious. In Khamgaum Sutta transactions in New Oomrawuttee for next March are going on at Rs. 185 per candy.

FREIGHTS are very quiet. We quote by steamer £2-5 to £2-7-6 for Liverpool. There is no sailing ship on the berth for Liverpool. The continued ship Ashgrove is reported fixed for Havre.

PIECE GOODS continue to be very sparingly dealt in from first hands and there is no quotable change in prices. Certainly there is no appearance of buyers paying an increased price equivalent to the loss in exchange.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Number of Shares	Nominal Value per sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
500,000	100	all	6 p.c	Asiatic Bank	102
25,000	1,000	all	14 p.c	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
20,000	500	all	5 p.c	Bank of Bombay New ...	726
5,850	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,930
80,000	250	all	8 p.c	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. & China	303
40,000	200	all	8 p.c	Chartered Bank of India & Ch.	206
40,000	200	all	5 do.	and China	196
40,000	250	125	12 do.	National Bank of India	150
80,000	250	all		Oriental Bank	400

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP KNIGHT COMPANION, 1,467 tons, Captain J. Roach, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE SHIP PRINCESS ALEXANDRIA, 1,836 tons, Captain J. Watt, will sail to-day for Havre, with a cargo of 8,230 bales cotton and 512 cwts. horns.

THE SHIP JOHN CLARK, 1,079 tons, Captain T. C. Pendleton, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of 22,536½ Indian mounds salt, 995 bales cotton, and general cargo.

THE SHIP MARY STENHOUSE, 1,243 tons, Captain T. Hedcock, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a cargo of 8,166 bales cotton, 760 cwts. bones, 1,468½ cwts. hemp, 24 bales hides, and 296 cwts. coir yarn.

THE SHIP IVANHOE, 1,610 tons, Captain A. H. Herriman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (March 22nd), with a cargo of 2,065 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE BARQUE SHAVE BLOOM, 815 tons, Captain G. Scott, which arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Liverpool (March 20th), brought a cargo of 1,098 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP SCHLESWIG BRIDE, 1,155 tons, Captain J Gillies, arrived in harbour yesterday from Greenock (March 11th), with a cargo of 1,613 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Grahame and Co.

THE SHIP CHEVIOTDALE, 1,007 tons, Captain F. Stewart, which arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Liverpool (March 23rd), brought a cargo of 1,450 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE S. S. ATALANTA, 1,743 tons, Captain W. Waring, which arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Liverpool (May 24th), vis Port Said, and Suez, via the Suez Canal, brought the following cargo :—310 packages cottons, 444 packages soaps, 35 packages paints, 100 kegs shot, 2 bales canvas, 8 bales twine, 1,587 packages spelter, 60 packages school slates, 100 packages disinfecting powder, 8 packages yarns, 2 cases flint glass, 6 packages woollens, 9 casks tallow, 12 packages copper sheets, 20 packages varnish, 4 cases lamps, 14 packages corks, 1 case brass nails, 100 cases bath bricks, 151 packages empty glass bottles, 4 packages glassware, 7 packages earthenware, 10 cases tobacco, 20 drums oil, 10 casks fire clay, and 80,410 fire bricks, and some packages hardware, merchandize, and machinery. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
27	Ivanhoe	Herriman.....	Liverpool, Mar 22.
	Schleswig Bride ...	Gillies	Greenock, Mar 11.

DEPARTURE.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
27	Mary Stenhouse ...	Hedcock ...	Liverpool.

The following vessels were obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Princess Alexandria, Watt, to Havre.
Ship John Clark, Pendleton, to Calcutta.
Ship Knight Companion, Roach, to Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer India, to Liverpool and Glasgow.
Steamer Ethopia, to Coast and Calcutta.
Ship Magnolia, to Rangoon.
Ship Ashgrove, to Havre.

MADRAS.

June.	ARRIVALS.	
26	Bryan(s)	Rangoon.
25	Tennasserim(s).....	Rangoon.

June.	DEPARTURES.	
23	Merkara (s).....	Calcutta.
24	Queen of the North.	London.
	Palmyrah	Cocoanda.
	Asia (s).....	Rangoon.
	D. of Argyll (s).....	Calcutta.
	Mainoek	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 27.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Vixen s—5 hogsheads ale, Dorabjee Pallonjee Bhedwar and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Parsee s—11 cases sherry and 25 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Bertha s—25 cases slate pencils, Jaitha Dossa; 25 cases slate pencils, Lobhoy Tvebally; 1 case gilt mouldings, Hugh D Fisher, and Co; 3 cases hams, 3 cases bacon, and 5 cases cheese, Romanjee Manockjee Punthakey; 4 cases cheese Romanjee Sorabjee; 1 package glassware, Gangjee Poonja; 10 rubies bar, Abdool Hoosein Jewajee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—27 cases brandy, Ardeshir and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Childwall Hall s—193 bales wool, Wellcart Brothers; 50 bales wool, Lillabhoy Govi Sjee; 100 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 82 bales wool, W Nicol and Co; 91 bales wool, Lalljee Megjee; 100 bales cotton, Vassojee Morarjee; 30 bales wool, Tapa Tendrjee; 75 bales wool, Lillabhoy Hurridass.

India s—260 cwts horns, Hassum Noormomed; 2,240 packages wheat, Knoop and Co; 117 bales cotton, Radhi Brothers; 270 bales cotton, Thackersey Khetsey and Co; 51 bales cotton, Sewbux Joowurmull; 725 bales cotton, Kavuldass Tricomdass; 11 bales cotton, Panachund Luckmedass; 39 bales cotton, Ruchordass Jamsetjee.

FOR LONDON.

Nizam s—24 cases fishmaws, Carrimbhoy Ebram; 40 bags coffee Hajee Momed Hajee Esmail; 110½ cwts coir yarn, Dinshaw Ebrahim Mistan and Co; 14 bales skins and hides Hajee Hussen Ookeda; 8 bales hides, Ebram Hajee Amode; 19 bales hides, Abdoola Moosa; 5 bales hides, Abdoola Mahamed; 2 bales hides, Fakeer Momed Munjee; 19 bales skins and hides and 2 cases fishmaws, Dawoodbhoy Mahomed; 2 bales hides and skins, Ruzubally Allyrana; 28 bales skins, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 6 bales hides and 47 bags cowries indicus, Ebram Hajee Haroon; 5 bales hides and skins, Jaffer Momed Hajee Hasum; 24 cases cardamoms, Ruchord Purseetum; 134 bags rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 2 cases peacock feathers, and 7 cases fishmaws, Ruzubally Allirura; 5 cases fishmaws, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

India s—50 tons iron, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Ashrove—2,000 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 160 cwts horns, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

Nizam s—100 bales cotton, George Lenghart and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Venetia s—300 bales cotton, H Thomas and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nizam s—16 bundles skins, W Nicol and Co.

Bertha s—180 cwts horns, C N Gomes and Co.

FOR BARMENHAVEN.

Muriel—130 cwts bones, Woomerbhoy Chandelbhoy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 26th June 1876.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·693
Temperature of the Air	83°0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·7
Dew Point	77·2
Relative humidity of Air	842
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	4·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	86°2
Minimum do. do	78°0
General Direction of wind .....S. SSE, W, SE, S, SSW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	329
Fall of Rain	0·05 inches.
Total fall during month	12·12 "
" " year	19·13 "
Additions fall up to 10 a.m. of the 26th	0·00 "

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, June 24.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS.

Twelve days' leave for five weeks is granted to 1st grade Overseer Sanjt J Thomas, attached to the Dinapore Division, Military Works, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Lt H Hargreave, Ex Engr, Fyzabad Division, Military Works, is granted privilege leave for a period of three months, from the 15th July 1876, or from such subsequent date as it may be availed.

Mr. W E Hedgson, Asst Engr, 1st grade, attached to the 2nd Allahabad Division, Military Works, to officiate as ExEngr, Fyzabad Division, during the absence of Mr E LeHieve, on privilege leave, or further orders.

Capt Peacocke, R E, is transferred from Lucknow Division to the 2nd Allahabad Division, during the absence of Mr Edgelon transferred to Fyzabad Division, Military Works, or till further orders.

With reference to Notification No 80 of the 10th March last by the Inspector General, Military Works, Mr J W Welch, Ex Engr, middle order, and Capt B J Goldie, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, received over charge of the Jellundur Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 17th ult.

With reference to this Office Notification No 11 of the 1st June, Mr Grant, Asst Engr, Fe orpore Division, Military Works, availed himself on the 5th idem of the two months' privilege leave granted to him therein.

Lt F G D Aguilar, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, attached to the Delhousie Division, Military Works, is transferred to the 2nd Rawul Pindee Division, Military Works, as a temporary arrangement.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr James Low, Surveyor, 2nd grade, is granted leave on private affairs for four months never Section 5, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 7th July next, or such subsequent date as his services can be spared.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

With reference to Notification No 1,007, dated 19th May 1876, Capt J Fraser, Political Asst of 2nd grade, has availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him therein on the 1st July 1875, and returned to duty on the 29th August 1875.

The undermentioned portion of his leave is hereby cancelled.

AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA

With reference to Notification No 507, dated 19th May 1876, Capt J R McK Homfray, Wing Subn, Bhopal Bath, availed himself on the 20th May of the privilege leave therein granted, and resumed charge of its duties on the 16th June 1876.

Mr A Porter, Sub-Engr, has been granted two months' privilege leave from the 18th inst.

Lt Hugh Addets, M D, Sanitary Comr, Hyderabad Assigned Distt., has been granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 15th July 1876, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The privilege leave for six weeks, granted in Notification in Residency orders No. 256, dated 31st March 1876, to Mr C A W Bourne, Extra Assistant Commr, Nizam's Country, Aurungabad Assigned Distt, is extended by five days.

With reference to Notification No. 23, dated 19th May 1876, granting 3 months' leave to Capt H Hyde Engr, Sholapoor Off'g Dy Comr, Bassim Dist, the following temporary promotions are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 28th May 1876 :—

Mr H B Knowles, Offg Asst Comr, 1st class, to officiate as Dy Comr, 3rd class.

Mr Gulam Hussein Cutchi, Offg Asst Comr, 2nd class, to officiate in the 1st class.

Capt H Jervis Bennick, Asst Comr, Hyderabad Assigned Dist, has been granted sanitary leave for thirty days, with effect from the 16th May 1876, to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Maj A LeMesurier, R E, assumed charge of the duties of Dy Consulting Engr and Dy Secy, from 15 H S P Upton, R E, Offg Dy Consulting Engr, on the forenoon of the 17th April 1876.

DIRECTION OF STATE RAILWAYS.

With reference to Govt of India, F W D, Notification No 17, dated 14th Jan 1876, the undermentioned Apprentice Engrs, passed students of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, are posted as follows :—

Indian Ally State Railway—Siva Dutta Pande, Mr W Morris, Mr J A Greenwood, Mr A T Chibbett, Dharm Singh Soin, and Sahiba Ram Sahni.

Thirhoot State Railway—Mr T Connemon.

This cancels Director's Notification No 22 of the 3rd Feb 1876.

Major C J Mead, temporary supdg Engr, 1st grade, Engr-in-Chief, Sindia State Railway, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 3rd July 1876, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr C L Thacker, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted nine months' leave on medical certificate.

Mr W D McIntyre is temporarily appointed to the P W D as an Overseer, 1st grade, and posted to the Indus Valley State Railway.

With reference to Govt of India, P W D, Notification No 769, of the 4th April 1876, Mr A Donaldson, Supervisor, 2nd grade, is posted to the Thirhoot State Railway.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

Asst Engr Mr D A Dane is transferred from the Chumbul to the Agra Division of this line as a temporary arrangement.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Mr F A Hawkes, Ex Engr, 4th grade, No 3, Kungpore Branch Division, is transferred temporarily to the office of the Engr-in-Chief from 3rd July 1876.

With reference to Notification No 177 of 8th May 1876, Mr R White, Asst 1st grade, Central Office of Accounts, availed himself on the one month's privilege leave on the forenoon of 8th May, and returned to his duty on the forenoon of 7th June 1876.

Mr S Finney, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, No 3, Kungpore Branch Division, is granted three months' leave to study the native language, under Part II, section IV, para 28, of the P W Code, from the 17th June 1876, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

Mr T George, Accountant, 4th grade, Sutlej Bridge Division is granted privilege leave, with effect from 15th June 1876, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

With reference to Director of State Railway's Notification No 96 of 29th May 1876, Mr G F Ruddell, temporary Supervisor, 1st grade, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the 5th May 1876, and assumed charge of the Jhelum Sind Dists.

Mr J Ramsay, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Ghotki Division, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-four days, from July 15th, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr F L Dickens, Ex Engr, other Division, is granted privilege leave for one month, from 15th July, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The following postings have been made by Supdg Engrs, Mooltan and Upper Sind Dists :—

Mr A B Thomson, Sub-Engr, 1st grade, to the Adamwahan Workshops.

Mr G Winmill, Sub-Engr, 2nd grade, to the Adamwahan Workshops.

Mr M Melneany, Sub-Engr, 2nd grade, to the Adamwahan Workshops.

Mr G F Ruddell, temporary Supervisor, 1st grade, to the Odi Division.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head Quarters, Simla, 20th June 1876.)

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

3rd Bengal Cavalry—Capt W B Craigie, Offg 1st Sqdn. Subn, to be Offg 3rd Sqdn Officer, during the absence of Capt Hginson a Adjt of the Beha Mounted Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lt R S K Martin, officiating 2nd Sqdn Squn, on probation, to be Offg 1st Sqdn Subn, on probation, vice Craigie.

1st Bengal Garbide-Tipping, 31st Regt, a candidate for the S C, to be Offg 2nd Sqdn Subn, on probation, vice Martin, dated 16th June 1876.

3rd Bengal Cavalry—Lt F G Kinloch, 22nd Regt, a candidate for the S C, to be Offg 2nd Sqdn Subn, on probation, dated 15th June 1876.

17th Bengal Cavalry—Lt D'A W Thuillier, 1st Bath, 8th Regt, a candidate for the S C, to officiate as 2nd Sqdn Subn, on probation, vice Chalmers, on furlough, dated 13th June 1876.

18th Bengal Cavalry—Surgn D P Palmer, M D, is confirmed in medical charge of the regiment, vice Maj G E Poole, retired.

34th Native Infantry—Lt H N Webb, 54th Regt, a candidate for the S C, to be Offg 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, dated 15th June 1876.

40th Native Infantry—Capt J Fraser, 2nd Wing Subn, to be 1st Wing Subn, vice Bromhead, appointed Wing Officer.

The following months' leave to England, granted to Lt F H Bourne, 43 Foot, by G O C C of the 16th May 1876, p 228, is hereby cancelled.

Lt G B Annesley, 2nd Wing Subn 43rd N I, is at his own request transferred to the 3rd N I, as 2nd Wing Subn, in the room of Lt Vize, appointed to the 41st N I.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostance on the 5th June 1876 :—

Lt J R J Jocelyn, R A ; Lt O C Radford, 1-25th Foot ; Sub-Lt H E Gracey, 46th Foot ; Lance Sergt P J Singleton, 40th Foot ; Lt A G A Durand, 65th Foot ; Sub-Lt A L Barrett, 109th Foot ; Surg C S H Carter, M D, 1 Foot.

The following promotions will be made in G O C C of the 24th April 1876, publishing the list of officers who had passed the garrison course examination :—

For Maj T Bell, Bombay S C, Road Brevet Maj W Bell, 56th Foot.

With the sanction of Govt, the C-in-C is pleased to direct that the services of the undermentioned medical subordinates be dispensed with :—

Hospital Apprentice, E J Brown ; Hospital Apprentice, W S D'Rozario ; Hospital Apprentice, S S Burrell ; Hospital Apprentice, J Headon ; Hospital Apprentice, G G Monk ; Hospital Apprentice, C S R Udy ; and Hospital Apprentice, J L Beetson.

With the sanction of Govt, Sowar Nehal Chand is transferred from the 3rd Bengal Cavalry to the 4th Punjab Cavalry.

Resignation—To the Regtl Order of the 32nd N I, dated the 17th March 1876, confirmed in G O C C of the 8th April 1876, p 161, after the appointment of Lt G Hogge, 42nd Wing Subn, on probation, to officiate as Adjt, add, in addition to his other duties.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Peshawar District Order, dated the 9th June 1876, notifying that Surgn D N Martin, M D, 24th Punjab N I, held medical charge of the 24th Punjab N I, in addition to his other duties, from the 20th May to the 1st June 1876, inclusive.

Eastern Frontier District Order, dated the 22nd May 1876, directing Surgn G A Woodhouse, on arrival at Cachar, to take over medical charge of the 36th N I, from Surgn E Muir, M D.

Dated the 7th June 1876, directing Surgn L R Dawson, M D, to take medical charge of the 35th N I, from the 25th Feb 1876, vice Surgn H A C Gray, M D, proceeded on Furlough.

Umballa Brigade Order, dated the 8th June 1876, directing Maj J Roberts, B S C, to assume command of the station of Umballa vice Lt-Col G Harness, on Furlough.

Dated the 6th June 1876, directing Maj A S Cameron, V C, 25th Foot, Chief Garrison Instructor, to assume command of the station of Umballa.

15th Native Infantry—Regimental Order, dated the 4th June 1876, making the following appointments, with effect from the 3rd idem, consequent on the return from privilege leave of Maj G R Hennessy, 2nd in command and Wing Officer, and vice Lt-Col R Barter, Comdt, absent on furlough to Europe :—

Maj G R Hennessy, 2nd in command and Wing Officer, to officiate as Comdt.

Capt D W Ingilis, Wing Officer to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

17th Native Infantry—Regimental Order, dated 10th June 1876, making the following appointments :—

Capt R J Barr, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Dawes, on furlough.

Capt G Richon, Gr-Mr, to officiate as Adjt, vice Barr.

Capt J M W Van Rovenduin, 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Gr-Mr, in addition to his other duties, vice Brehon.

24th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 7th June 1876, appointing Lt G B Feilden, 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Gr-Mr, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 31st March 1876, consequent on Lt J J Money-Simons, Gr-Mr, having been on the sick list since that date.

43rd Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 29th May 1876, appointing Lt G B Austin, 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties, relieving Capt A I Iles, Gr Mr, and officiating Wing Officer.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

24th Foot—Lt H M Griffin, to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it ; and thence to England, from date of embarkation to the 30th November next, on private affairs.

2-12th Foot—Surgn Maj D J Doherty, to remain at Mussoorie, from the 16th June to the 29th July, in extension of privilege leave, on private affairs.

1-21st Foot—Lt J M Gordon (Instructor of Musketry) to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

British Medical Service—Surgn T E Carroll, to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it ; and thence to England, for six months from date of embarkation on urgent private affairs.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette, June 22.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

With the sanction of the Govt of India, Lt-Col W Blenhasse, Depy Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, is promoted to Depy Conservator, 1st grade, with effect from the 17th March 1876, vice Capt W Douglas, deceased.

With the sanction of the Govt of India, Mr E Sparling, Asst Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Depy Conservator, 3rd grade, with effect from the 8th Feby 1876.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Honble the Lt-Govr is pleased to make the following promotions, with effect from 1st May 1876, vice Lt-Col H S Urmston, retired :—

Lt-Col J E B Parsons, Depy Comsr, 2nd class, to be Depy Comsr, 1st class.

Maj E G Dunmaney, Depy Comsr, 3rd class, to be Depy Comsr, 2nd class.

Mr G S Wakefield, Asst Comsr, 1st class, to be Depy Comsr, 3rd class.

Mr J Smyth, Asst Comsr, 2nd class, to be Asst Comsr, 1st class.

Mr H St G Tucker, Asst Comsr, 3rd class, to be Asst Comsr, 2nd class.

Surgn-Maj A C C DeRenzy, Sanitary Comsr, Punjab, has obtained thirty days' subsidiary leave under Section 78 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 4th July 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same, to enable him to appear before Medical Board at Bombay.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Edward Barnfield is appointed an Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, and posted to Ludhiana.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following order is confirmed :—

6th Punjab Infantry—Regimental Order, dated 20th Jan 1876, making the following provisional appointment, consequent on the departure of Lt W G Browne, Offg 2nd in command, on leave preparatory to furlough :—

Capt T F Bruce, Adjt, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Capt A N Sandilands, Qr-Mr, to officiate as Wing Officer in addition to his duties as Qr-Mr.

Lt A G Yaldwyn, 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Adjt in addition to his duties as 1st Wing Subn.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.)

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

RAWLINS—June 27th, at Bombay, the wife of T. H. Rawlins, Bombay Pilot Service, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GARRETT—June 26th, at Dalhousie, the wife of Hubert Garrett, R N, of a daughter.

WILLIAMS—June 19th, at Kurnaladeez, the wife of G. R. C. Williams, B. C. S., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

JOUGUET—DILLON—June 19th, at Trinity Church, Allahabad, by the Rev. J. Stephenson, Rector, Hypolite Jouguet, to Annie Matilda, only child of Mr. Luke Dillon.

[illegible] at Allahabad, [illegible] daughter of W. Fox Male, Executive Engineer, P. W. D., aged 7 months.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1876.

IF A brings a suit against B to recover Rs. 100, the first proceeding of the Court is to determine whether the claim is proved. If the Court finds the claim proved, the next proceeding is directed towards compelling B to pay. In other words, a civil suit divides itself naturally into two parts : 1st, the trial including the decree ; 2nd, the execution of the decree. Almost all the outcry against our Civil Courts has reference to the 2nd of these stages. In continuation, therefore, of previous notes on the Draft Code of Civil Procedure, we now propose to offer some suggestions regarding the law which governs the execution of decrees.

The principal feature which distinguishes our present system, as compared with the former native practice, is the extreme stringency with which the claims of the creditor are enforced as against the judgment debtor. Under the old native system but little physical compulsion was employed. In theory, no doubt, the debtor was liable to be strictly dealt with. But it was only in extreme cases that such measures were resorted to. As a general rule the money-lender trusted chiefly to moral pressure. Like the widow in the parable he wearied his debtor by his continual coming, and extracted instalments from time to time by the force of importunity ; so that in the end a debt due by a cultivator got itself settled on terms conformable to custom and local ideas of equity. And looking to the circumstances of the parties and the understanding upon which the money was borrowed, this method was not unreasonable. For the money-lender acted as the village banker. The cultivators were his clients, and the original relationship was one of mutual advantage. Accordingly the debt was of the nature of a running account. In good years the lender no doubt expected a handsome contribution, but in times of scarcity he showed forbearance, and was even prepared with an additional loan. In no case did he proceed to extremities. He had neither the will nor the power. Now, however, under the existing law this is all changed. If the creditor exercises forbearance it is not on account of any conditions imposed upon him by the law. As soon as the decree has been pronounced, warrants of attachment and arrest may be obtained at once, and the debtor becomes liable to the fullest extent both in person and property. The law allows him to be arrested and sent to prison. And everything that he possesses may be attached and sold—his land, his house, his bullocks, his plough, his cooking pots ; not even his bedding is excepted or the clothes he wears. By the irresistible machinery of the Court he is stripped bare and left without the means of earning a livelihood. And the Judge has no discretion in the matter. He must, on application, order the execution process to issue :

"Half-ignorant, he turns an easy wheel,
Which sets sharp racks at work to pinch and peel."

A system of this kind may perhaps be suitable to a commercial nation where men are prompt, enterprizing, and self-reliant. But it causes grievous oppression when applied to the slow and ignorant Indian cultivator. The results are, in some districts, agrarian disturbances ; and throughout the country, the deepest dissatisfaction with Government for maintaining Courts which are charged with ruining the cultivating class, and reducing debtors to a condition little better than slavery.

To remedy these evils many schemes have been brought forward both officially and through the public press. Thus in Sind it has been proposed to abolish all judicial process for the recovery of debt ; and a Bill has been introduced under the direction of Government for the purpose of suspending the ordinary action of the Civil Courts in favour of the Sind landholders. Again, a learned Judge of the local High Court has suggested that in the interest of the cultivating class certain restrictions should be imposed on the alienation of land. And others have advocated such measures as a general law of insolvency, the enactment of usury laws, and the abolition of imprisonment for debt. A great deal may be said for and against each of these proposals. But having before us the New Draft Code (third stage) we do not at present propose to discuss such broad questions of principle. For present purposes we must accept the general policy of the Draft, and content ourselves with suggesting practical amendments as to method, having for their object the removal of some of the most serious inconveniences of the present system. In accordance with this intention we shall begin by directing attention to the practical question of sales in execution, a very important matter regarding which the Select Committee have expressed doubt and invited criticism.

We have already pointed out how oppressively execution process affects the debtor. But many of our readers will probably be "surprized to learn" that the law is equally unsatisfactory to the creditor. We have the authority of Sir Barnes Peacock for saying that in India a plaintiff's real difficulties only commence after he has gained his suit and got his decree. And our present proposition is that most of this mischief is directly caused by the law as to execution sales which, by introducing an element of uncertainty and speculation, is hurtful alike to the basest debtor and the honest creditor. The procedure to which we refer is that directed by section 249 of the existing Code, under which Courts of auction sales sell only the "right, title, and interest" of the judgment debtor in the attached property. Under this system neither the Court nor the creditor guarantee anything to the purchaser. The rule is *caveat emptor*. And any one who bids at a Court sale is liable to find that the interest he has purchased is worthless. The title of the judgment debtor may be a bad one. But even if it is good, the purchaser when he comes to take possession is almost sure to be resisted by collusive mortgagees and other fraudulent claimants ; and if he attempts to right himself he becomes involved in endless litigation. Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that *bona fide* investors will not bid at these auction sales, and consequently that the prices realized are merely nominal. But the very same considerations which keep away the honest investor attract the speculator and dealer in chicane, whose special object it is to acquire undefined claims. The more undefinite the interest purchased the greater the scope for bringing vexatious suits and levying black mail from all concerned. And so it happens that when the Court sells in execution Bapoo's share of the undivided family property consisting of 17 plots of rice land, no one is found to offer a reasonable price ; and poor Bapoo's "right, title, and interest" are bought in by Deepchund Trikumjee for perhaps ten rupees, a less sum than the costs in the suit. The purchaser is of course no welcome guest when he comes to take possession ; no ordinary investor could hold his own ; but Deepchund knows exactly what he is about, and soon teaches Rama and Luximon and the rest of the "Bhaoonnd" the old fable of the porcupine in the viper's nest. Every one who opposes him is brought into the Civil Court, and in the end they must all succumb. The out-turn of the whole transaction is that the creditor gets nothing, while the debtor is ruined, the speculator becomes a man of wealth and influence ; the Judge strikes one suit off his file as disposed of, and is conscious that he has sown the seed of 50 others.

These inconveniences have not been overlooked by the Select Committee ; and in their note on section 277 of the Draft they observe that the existing law "seems calculated to introduce a "speculative character into execution sales, [illegible] "sold." And to avoid the mischief they have proposed two alterations. (1.) In section 277 of the Draft they direct that the best practicable description shall be given of the property to be sold ; and (2.) in section 293, corresponding with section 258 of the existing Code, they declare that the purchaser may recover his purchase money if the property put up for sale is that of a stranger and he is ousted from it. We are respectfully of opinion that these amendments will not have the desired effect ; nor will they materially improve the price of property sold in execution. The change would give the purchaser a remedy by suit against the judgment creditor. But this remedy would be both difficult and uncertain. As we understand the proposal, the effect will be to place the judgment creditor to a certain extent in the position of a guarantor. But the value of the guarantee will be small ; partly on account of the vagueness as to the interest guaranteed, and partly because the guarantee will be operative only in the case of a total failure of consideration. (*Vide* section 291, clause 2 and section 293). The vagueness of the guarantee will be seen by a reference to the Draft. For under section 229 the attaching creditor is only bound to furnish (apparently without verification) "a description of the property reasonably sufficient to "identify it, and also a specification of the share "or interest of the defendant therein to the "best of (his) belief and so far as he has been "able to ascertain the same." And the description entered in the

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AFFAIRS IN SERVIA.

LONDON, 27TH JUNE.

In the House of Lords last night Lord Derby said that affairs in Servia were in a critical condition, inasmuch as every measure had been taken for immediately commencing a campaign. He was, however, unable to say whether Servia intends war.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—DEBATE ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, 27TH JUNE.

In a debate on the Eastern Question in the House of Lords last night, Lord Derby repeating the recent statement of Mr. Disraeli with regard to the present situation of affairs in Europe, said that the Porte had been advised to negociate directly with the Insurgents, but the result cannot as yet be known. He believed that all the Great Powers, without any exception, would be glad to end the quarrel dangerous alike for Turkey and Europe. England's policy, he said, was quite clear: to do whatever she can to effect a reconciliation between the Insurgents and the Porte, but not to interpose in a purely internal conflict of Turkey. His Lordship disclaimed the notion that England had unduly regarded the interests of the Turks as opposed to the Christians.

THE PLAGUE IN PERSIA.

The Hon. Mr. Bourke, replying to a question of Mr. Philip Swelt, said that the plague in Persia had ceased.

EGYPT AND TURKEY.

CAIRO, 27TH JUNE.

His Highness the Khedive has despatched two officers to congratulate the Sultan Murad on his accession to the throne.

LONDON, 26TH JUNE.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed very dull.
Surats very dull.
The London Cotton Market has been very dull.
Fair Dhollerah..... 4¾d.
The Manchester Market has been depressed.
3 per cent. Consols for account 94⅛
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872.... 105½
Bar Silver..... 50½
Arrival.—Glengyle and Zampa.
Departure.—Macedonia and Strathleven.

STEAMER REPORT.

Steamer Indus leaves Galle for Penang on 29th June.

WEATHER REPORTS.—27TH JUNE.

(MADRAS TIME.)

CANNANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W., thermometer 78. Fall of rain 20 cents.

CALICUT, 5 P.M.—Weather overcast, wind variable, thermometer 88, barometer 29·97. Fall of rain 11 cents.

MANGALORE, 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind 1 to 5 N. W., thermometer max. 80, min. 78. Fall of rain 1 inch 58 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind N. N. W. thermometer 90, barometer 29·79.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind E. & S. ight, thermometer 90. Fall of rain 5 cents.

THE total sum sent us for the villagers of Golwood amounted to Rs. 200, which we have handed over to Mr. A. C. Jervoise, the Collector of Tanna, who will disburse the money for the relief of the distressed villagers. As Rs. 300 have been subscribed by H. H. the Gaekwar, the Golwood villagers have Rs. 500 subscribed on their behalf; and there will probably be a sum over from this amount which the Collector will spend on behalf of the neighbouring villages, which have also suffered from recent attacks of cholera.

THE Manchester folks are very busy in getting up petitions for the repeal of the import duty on cotton goods in India, and a memorial already obtained more than 30,000 signatures.

AN accident occurred to Colonel Earle at Umritsar a few days ago by the upsetting of his dog-cart; he was thrown to the bottom of a ditch with the cart on top of him, but he escaped with some contusions and a shaking.

THERE is to be no opera in Calcutta in the next cold season. Rs. 80,000 are wanted and they must be guaranteed beforehand, but Rs. 40,000 only have been promised, and the project is said to have broken down for this year.

THE Philadelphia Exhibition seems doomed to be a commercial failure; however, it may succeed in other ways. To make it pay expenses, 7,000,000 paying visitors must enter the building before closing time comes, or at the rate of 53,000 per diem. So far the daily average has only amounted to 12,000.

WE have received the usual weekly statement showing the quantity of cotton despatched to Bombay from the Central Provinces and Berar up to the week ending 17th June. The returns, however, are too insignificant to notice; the principal places whence supplies come not having sent in the usual return. The figures therefore are the same as last week, the total receipts of the season showing a falling off of 75,000 bales.

THE widow of the late Maharaja of Jhallawar failed to fulfil her promise of producing an heir within what is considered by Government a reasonable time after her husband's decease. This having elapsed, the late Maharaja's adopted son, Bakhi Singh, is to be placed on the *gaddee* at once. The boy, a promising lad of twelve years, has left the Mayo College, Ajmere, where he has been a pupil for the last three months, for Jhalrapatan, to be formally installed on the throne.

A PRENTIER correspondent informs the Lahore paper that the Afreedees, on being asked their terms, demanded Rs. 50,000 per annum as a subsidy, a road equal to the old one, possession of the Kotul barge, restoration of all cattle seized, and compensation for damage done! They were offered Rs. 12,000 per annum as before and we are to keep what we have got, and make a good road. To this information we would only add that it is high time the insolent scoundrels were taught that we should dictate terms to them and not they to us.

THE following elegant epistle furnishes an example of the curious questions editors are sometimes called on to answer:—

A QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—I shall be highly obliged if you or one of your readers be kind enough to furnish me with the reason of the following:—

Now in summer season I sit in a room, the air within is almost moist, owing to the body begins to sweat, but as soon as the air within the room is moved to and fro by *punkha* or some other means it strikes the body and the sweat begins to dry.

No doubt when we sit quietly the sweat is produced directly or indirectly by the comparatively high temperature of the air which surrounds the body. Why is it, then, that the air having the same temperature (of course there cannot be any appreciable difference of temperature in different parts of the room) when set in motion dries the sweat?

Natoodah, June 3, 1876. B. D. P.

THE Standard Life Assurance Company, who have now their own office in Bombay, have lately published a flourishing report of their affairs from which it seems that the Company is maintaining the high position it has held so long. This office has taken up the question of Indian premiums, and for the last year or two the Directors have had the subject under consideration and it is now stated that a report thereon will soon be published, and that as far as possible the Directors will make reductions in their rates. No doubt much caution will be used in taking so important a step, but as plenty of time has been consumed in the consideration of the subject a decision, which will be awaited with interest, should settle for some time to come a much debated question but one of great importance in these hard times.

WE learn from the *Huddersfield Daily Chronicle* that "at the recent funeral of the late Mr. William Armitage, seedsman, of Primrose-hill—a gentleman whose benevolence earned for him the respect of those with whom he associated—there were two sets of mourners—the one Christian, the other who hold opinions commonly denominated Secularism. The rev. gentleman who conducted the service read a portion of one of St. Paul's Epistles to the Corinthians for the Christians, and an extract from Mr. G. J. Holyoake's Trial of Theism for the Secularists. Thus two contradictory doctrines—the one that the body from corruption is to rise to glorious immortality, the other that we sink into the insignificant womb and mausoleum of all life—were read over the same grave." This paper thinks that when the Churchyards are thrown open to ministers of every religion similar scenes will be frequently witnessed.

COMPARING the results of the districts for which complete returns have been received, the total deaths registered in the Punjab in the week ending 27th May were 5,589 against 5,707 in the previous week. The death-rate continues very moderate in all the districts of the Province. One death was registered under the head of cholera. It occurred in the village of Tibi Kalan, in the Dera Ghazi Khan district. Four hundred and seventy deaths were registered under the head of small-pox against 481 in the previous week. Umritsar and Lahore are the only large towns in which this disease now causes any large amount of mortality. The death rates of the large towns continue below the average. In the 47 large municipal towns 702 deaths were registered, giving a death-rate of 29 per mille of population,—358 male and 344 female deaths were registered. 611 births, giving a birth-rate of 26 per mille, were registered, these were 320 male and 289 female births.

WHILE cholera, says the *Friend of India*, is breaking out sporadically within the country, the dwellers in the West are in a state of chronic alarm lest an importation of the dreaded "plague" reach Bombay. The authorities are not blind to the danger, and the native craft that arrive in large numbers from the Persian Gulf are subjected to medical examination. But the *Gazette* is far from satisfied that the inspection is as thorough as it might or ought to be. The Harbour Health Officer, Dr. Smith, is unable to visit and carefully examine all the craft, and in many cases there is either no inspection at all, or inspection of so cursory a kind as to be little better than none at all. To us it is interesting to learn that the police are employed as medical examiners. We had thought that the police of Calcutta excelled all their brethren throughout the world in capacity for performing all manner of duties; but we are happy to congratulate the capital of the West on possessing a force no way behind our own in versatility. Strange to say, however, the *Gazette* is not thankful that it has protectors of the peace capable of becoming health officers in the hour of need. Seriously, the danger to Bombay seems real enough to justify some alarm and the utmost precautions that can be taken.

MANNERS ON THE TRAMWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Being a frequent passenger by the tramway cars, I shall feel obliged if you will allow me a small space in your journal.

Yesterday a lady got into one of the cars at Byculla and took up her place on the same bench I was occupying. Shortly afterwards a well-dressed native with a *biri* in his mouth sat immediately in front of the lady and continued smoking this obnoxious weed.

I have on one or two occasions known the conductors remonstrate against *biris* being smoked in the cars, but on this occasion not even so much as a hint was given. However sweet a *biri* may be to our enlightened native friends, surely the high standard of education pursued by Government might include the simple element of manners. I think the managers of the Tramway Company should enforce a strict rule against *biris* being smoked which, I am sure, many of your readers will agree with me, have not the most delectable impressions upon the olfactory nerves of Europeans.—Yours, &c.

A PASSENGER.

Byculla, 27th June.

P.S.—I enclose my card.

THE CONFESSIONAL AT MAZAGON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Rev. I. Rivington has after a protracted period taken up once more the subject of confession and priestly absolution from the pulpit of St. Peter's, Mazagon. He gave his hearers to understand last Sunday evening that confession formed one of the doctrines of the Established Church of which he is a minister. Some time last year, if I recollect aright, the announcement of the proposed introduction of the confessional in that Church by the same party, created a panic in the camp of the Mazagon Protestant community, being met with opposition from all sides; and it was, doubtless, considered by the Cowley Fathers that the proper time had not arrived then to thrust the Confessional on the public; consequently it was deemed prudent to allow matters to cool till another opportunity arrives. After the lapse of another year or so, this subject is once more revived. Permit me to ask the question *cui bono?* The Church of England has done without it for several centuries, why not do without it in this one? The arguments in favour of the Confessional amounted to *nil*, whereas against it they are fourfold. Again, it is an established fact that wherever the confessional has been introduced, it has been accompanied by more harm than good. Under those circumstances, permit me to ask why introduce it at all?—Yours, &c. W. W.

June 27.

THE DEPARTED GLORIES OF THE FOOTBALL CLUB.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Any one with two ideas in his head must agree with "Member" that all young fellows who have, or have not, a regard for their liver should try and counteract that feeling of effeminacy that the climate of Bombay engenders in one, by getting up a Football Club, if the Gymkhana is powerless to do so. From what one hears, that mighty institution is unable to get up sufficient enthusiasm (or one perhaps ought to say organisation) to make football practicable. But is that any reason that men who would like to go in for that game should be prevented from doing so? "Member," not having mentioned any names in connection with this new Football Club, one cannot make any suggestion, but if the Gymkhana gives up football as a bad job this season, why should not Tennent be asked to take the lead in getting up a club to which both such members of the Gymkhana as chose and non-members might belong? Of course it is heresy to say a single word against the Gymkhana, but if amongst all its athletes it cannot raise twenty or thirty men to play football for an hour once or twice a week, it is a great pity that the old F. C. was merged into that all-absorbing institution.—Yours, &c.,

SCARLET RUNNER.

THE MAN WITH THE VOICE OF GOD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Protestant mind revolts at the impiety and presumption of Bishop Mylne in calling upon all clergymen in the Diocese of Bombay to regard his voice as the voice of God." When a high Churchman like Dr. John Henry Blunt raises his "protest" against such impiety, and asks, "on what possible basis of Holy Scripture or Catholic practice an individual Bishop can demand to have his individual voice regarded as the voice of God?" anybody else may repeat the question and go on repeating it, but will the youthful Bishop vouchsafe an answer? Assuredly not.

The "basis of Holy Scripturas" means anything at all, and "Catholic practice" means nothing at all when mortal men wish to deify themselves. There seems to be no room for argument and no place for reason when such utterances are delivered by the Episcopal mind. It is a pure waste of time to discuss the claims of Bishop Mylne to God-like obedience.

What are we coming to in India? We have a state without a religion in this country. Government maintain an ecclesiastical establishment to minister to their European Military and Civil Services; this is the only plea that has ever yet been put forward for maintaining the army of bishops, archdeacons, priests, and deacons with which India is flooded, and the only plea that will bear a moment's examination. The non-official population have no claim on the revenues of this country for priests and parsons whose salaries can only come out of the pockets of heathendom. It is monstrously unjust to tax the Indian ryot to pay the enormous ecclesiastical expenditure. The only defence for maintaining an ecclesiastical establishment at all out of the revenues of India being to supply the wants of the European services, chiefly military. Every chaplain should be a military man and subject to military rules and discipline. The body of chaplains should be under the administrative control of a chaplain general. When this is done, justice will be done, and the country will be preserved from the monstrous pretensions of churchmen whose heads are so high up in heaven that they cannot take cognizance of the things of earth or demean themselves as mere mortals.

If Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji is in want of a theme for another public lecture in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, let him tease out this question and he will find in the rotten debris much that will gladden his patriotic heart.

PROTESTANT PRACTICE.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, 24TH JUNE.

THE sudden death of Captain Blair from apoplexy occurred to-day under very sad circumstances. Feeling rather unwell last night he told his servant not to leave him as he might need his assistance. The boy, however, no sooner found that his master was asleep than he decamped. Poor Captain Blair seems to have got up during the night, for he was found early this morning by the postal peon, lying insensible on the floor of his room with his head cut and bleeding from the effects of the fall. The man gave the alarm at once, and assistance was rendered, but he was too far gone and died at 1 o'clock to-day. He was in charge of the Arsenal and only took up his appointment last December on his return from England, where he had left his wife and a family of eight children.

We have had little rain as yet, though the sky is very cloudy. I suppose the clouds are driven away by the strong winds which at present prevail. From the woollen appearance of the river it is evident that there is a good deal falling in the districts. Jupiter Pluvius is treating us in a sort of "he would and he wouldn't" style that would do credit to some coy coquettish Deity of the female persuasion, but which is certainly unbecoming to him. Considering he belongs to the sterner sex one expects better things of him. The rains have driven many of the district wallas to the shelter of the city, and houses are quite at a premium owing to the number which fell during the flood, and have not yet been rebuilt; besides, now that the bridge is down people do not care to run the risk of being cut off from communication with the city, as they would be whenever the river was swollen, so the houses there stand empty. Mr. Runchoddlal Chotalal, a merchant here, has given Rs. 10,000 towards the establishment of a dispensary in the heart of the city, the want of one having been very much felt.

By the way, I noticed in one of the home papers that at the conclusion of a lecture given by Miss Carpenter on India, the Chairman, who must have been demented, remarked, "that it would be a good thing for India if there were two hundred Mary Carpenters who would go out to that benighted land and reform every thing all round." Perish the thought! Fancy an army of 200 strong-minded maiden ladies, with missions, physically bearing a strong resemblance to Miss Sally Carpenter, invading the country! It would be too awful; the stoutest heart would quail before them; in fact, it would be worse than a second mutiny.

BOMBAY.

A WARNING TO BOATMEN.—A boatman, named Abba Gunajee, was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for carrying a greater number of passengers in his boat than he is licensed to carry.

GAMBLING.—Two Mahomedans, Lall Mahomed Abdool Suttar, and another, were yesterday fined Rs. 5 each by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for gaming with instruments of gaming in a public place.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday, 24th June, was 47 feet 4 inches; total rainfall up to date 8 inches 63 cents. In the corresponding week last year it was 52 feet 4 inches; total rainfall 28 inches and 19 cents. The total rainfall at Tulsi up to date was 7 inches 23 cents on the Hill and 6 inches 75 cents in the valley.

MUNICIPAL INSPECTORS DISMISSED.—We learn that after enquiring into certain alleged charges of corruption preferred against two Pasi inspectors, employed in the Executive Engineer's Department, Mr. Pedder was of opinion that there was sufficient ground for dismissing them from the service of the Municipality. They were accordingly dismissed yesterday.

EVADING A HACK BUGGY FARE ACCOMPANIED WITH ASSAULT.—A Mr. Develin was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. Nugan Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, on being adjudged guilty of assaulting a buggy driver, named Shaik Mahomed Shaik Boodun, and also evading the payment of the legal fare for the hire of his hack buggy.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—A bullock driver, named Vanes Bremanall, was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. Dossibhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for cruelly torturing two bullocks by using them in drawing a street roller when the bullocks were in an unfit state, charged at the instance of Mr. Smith, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

THE THAKORE OF PALITANA.—Mr. Branson, barrister-at-law, who has been retained by Mr. Bicknell to defend the 21 prisoners charged by the Thakore of Palitana with rioting and causing the death of eight persons, proceeded yesterday morning to Songarh in Kattywar. The case is to be tried by Captain J. [illegible] Assistant to the Political Agent [illegible] district.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Hospital of H. M.'s 20th Regiment N. I. on view of the body of Luximon Bapoo. Deceased was about 35 years of age, employed as a hamal at the officers' mess of H.M.'s 20th Regiment N. I. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by opium which he voluntarily administered to himself."

A SUIT BY THE LONDON BANK DISMISSED.—A suit brought by the London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank to recover money due for coals from Eustomjee Cowasjee Soortee, which had been at hearing before Sir Charles Sargent for two days, was disposed of yesterday. The defence was that the defendant never applied for the shares of the company, and never signed either the memorandum or the articles of association. The real defendant was described on the register as being employed at Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.'s office, whereas the defendant before the Court proved that he had never been in the service of that firm. His Lordship dismissed the suit with costs.

EBRIOSITY CHECKED STATISTICS.—We have seldom come across a more glaring misstatement of criminal statistics than that given by both our local contemporaries yesterday. "The Sessions," it was said, "might be considered a heavy one, as there are in all 33 cases set down for trial. There are 35 prisoners in connection with these 33 cases." We might overlook minor errors such as those affecting nineteen cases to Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee and two to Mr. Nana Morojee when those gentlemen committed twenty three and six cases respectively; and reducing the number of cases of culpable homicide from two to one. The more important figures are, however, so remote from the real state of crime in Bombay that they would naturally lead people at a distance to very wrong conclusions; and for their benefit we might repeat the correct figures given yesterday in the *Bombay Gazette*. The total number of cases committed for trial is 41, not 33; and that of the prisoners is 47, not 35. Of the prisoners, 28 are Hindoos, not 19. The summary of cases published by us yesterday gives a correct view of the state of crime in Bombay.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Monday, June 26	0 51	no return	0 05
Previously registered	12 77	11 47	12 08
Total up to date	13 28	11 47	12 13

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, 27TH JUNE.

(BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

THE Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court commenced yesterday. The gentlemen of the Special Jury were informed that their services were not required, and that they need not attend again unless they saw a notice in the daily newspapers. The following cases were tried before his Lordship and a common jury:—

THEFT OF A PURSE.

Mahomed Ebrahim, a *dubhash*, apparently come down from Upper India, was charged with the theft of a purse, containing Rs. 26-3-0, and an amulet, the property of one Nanabhoy Framjee, dispensary assistant, on 30th April last, prosecutor was getting into a railway carriage at the Byculla railway station, when the prisoner pushed past him and abstracted the purse from his pocket. Prosecutor raised an alarm on feeling his pocket light; a policeman came up when prisoner dropped the purse on the step of the carriage; a crowd collected, and the prisoner was taken into custody. He was an old offender; and the jury having convicted him, he was sentenced to be transported for seven years.

A SEIKLAR CASE.

Manikhan Cumoolkhan was charged with stealing a purse containing Rs. 110 in currency notes, the property of Jamsetjee Manockjee. Prosecutor was at the Grant Road station on the 15th April last, having the purse in his waist-coat pocket, when he felt somebody in the pocket and caught prisoner. It was the prisoner's hand, which was partly introduced into it after raising up the outer garment. Prisoner was arrested by a policeman. He appeared to be an old offender, eking out a livelihood by pilfering. His Lordship sentenced him, on conviction by the jury, to be transported for seven years.

THEFT OF RUPEES.

Anna Christian Baloinhe, a native Christian woman, was charged with stealing 3 bags containing Rs. 250 the property of Khanbo Bomgiee. The prisoner was in the habit of visiting the prosecutor's house at Mazagon, and having got possession on the 17th April last of a bunch of keys, usually kept by prosecutor's mother, she opened a box in which the prosecutor was known to keep his money, and abstracted the bags therefrom. She was afterwards found concealing the bags in a hole made underground in a passage leading to a house in the neighbourhood. Part of the money was traced to the hole, which was uncovered, and the money taken out in the presence of a European constable.

The jury having found the prisoner guilty, she was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months.

HOUSE-BREAKING.

Minguell Francis was charged with house-breaking on the 21st April in Mount Road and stealing three books from the Mount Road Library. Simon Barnaby DeSilva, a Government pensioner, who is employed as librarian of the Mount Road Library, Mazagon, said he was awakened at about 12-30 a.m. on the 21st April by one Mahadeo Luximon. They went to the library together and found one half of the door opened and the padlock lying on the ground. The prisoner ran out of the gully situated by the side of the library. They called out sepoy, and one Rameh under sepoy brought the prisoner back. Witness looked amongst the books with a light and found three lying on the ground in the gully. Mahadeo Luximon and Rameh under Chaudoo corroborated this statement. The prisoner before the magistrate said he had nothing to say. It was proved that he was sentenced on the 30th August 1875 by Mr. Dossibhoy Framjee to 8 months' hard labour. In his defence to the jury he said that he was going along the road and the sepoy took him up for nothing. His Lordship said that he had been convicted of theft on two previous occasions and once for having in his possession stolen property and sentenced him to ten years' penal servitude.

THEFT.

Francis Pereira was charged with stealing from one Ameer Oosman, a *bhundy* and a watch and chain, and for receiving the same knowing them to be stolen property. Syud Ameer Oosman, a boiler-maker, said that on the 23rd April last, while taking his morning meal, he had placed his *bhundy* containing a watch and chain in one of the pockets, on a looking-glass near him. He had his face turned towards the glass, and saw the prisoner take his *bhundy*, and as prisoner ran away, he ran after him. The prisoner threw a stone at him, but as he seized the *bhundy* one half remained in prisoner's possession and the other in his. The prisoner's portion contained the watch and chain. The hemaugarh hold of the prisoner and called for assistance, and one Shaik Rahim came up and he sent him for the police.

Shaik Rahim and Krishna Baliajee both corroborated this statement. The prisoner when examined before the magistrate said he had nothing to say.

The prisoner addressing the jury said that whenever he got into jail it was in consequence of being drunk. He had never committed a theft in his life, and while he was drunk the prosecutor accused him. His only fault was that he got drunk. He prayed for mercy.

His Lordship in passing sentence said that the prisoner had been convicted some fifty or sixty times for being drunk and disorderly and sentenced him to seven years' penal servitude.

THEFT.

Davesing Curmsing was charged with having on the 2nd committed theft in a railway carriage of a gold ornament and coin to the value of Rs. 2-7-6.

Jairam Maneck, a dealer in firewood at Worlee, said that on the 2nd May while travelling from Dadar to Coorla in a 3rd class railway carriage he had in his possession a *khosta* and Rs. 2-7-6 in the right pocket of his jacket; as the carriage was full he had to stand, and feeling his pocket light he placed his hand on it, and found that it had been cut and the property gone. When he missed the things he questioned the prisoner who denied having taken anything. At Sion he complained to the porter Rama Bhapoo, who prevented the people getting out and he told him that he suspected the prisoner. Prisoner raised an objection to the porter searching him and on his being searched, the property was found in his shoe.

Rama Bhapoo, the porter at the Sion station, corroborated the statement of the prosecutor as to finding the things in the prisoner's shoe.

The evidence before the magistrate had nothing to say.

His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned for nine calender months.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned special general meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held at the Municipal Offices yesterday to receive the report of the Committee appointed to make a local inspection of Chowpatty. There were present—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Chairman; Captain Henry, Messrs. D. S. Kemp, F. Mathew, N. [illegible] Moos, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Messrs. Bhugwandass Purshotumdas, Burjorjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serva, Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee, Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, Joomabhoy Lalljee, Khunderao C. Badarkar, Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Messrs. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Raghunath Narayan Khote, and V. R. Laxmonjee.

The Chairman said they had got no *quorum* then, but they could proceed with the business, as that was an adjourned meeting; and the business before them was to receive the report of the Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Municipality, which appeared the Committee had devised another method of abating the nuisance. Mr. Pedder's method was to take a short cut, while the Committee proposed to abate the nuisance by taking a circuitous route. He understood from Mr. Pedder that, as the Committee's proposal would abate the nuisance, he did not object to the adoption by the Corporation; and the officer of the Conservancy department had likewise no objection to it. The Committee's report, the Health Officer being allowed to state his views, if considered desirable.

The Secretary then read the Committee's reports which was signed by Mr. Raghunath Narayan, Captain Morland, Messrs. Pherozshah M. Mehta, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Dr. Blaney, Hon. Mr. Rogay, Messrs. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Vurjevundas Madhowdas and V. R. Laxmonjee. Mr. Shantaram Narayan, though he had not signed the report had signified assent to the proposals. The reports runs as follows:—

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 17th June.

TO DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, Esq., Chairman, Municipal Corporation.

SIR,—We have the honour to inform you, for the information of the Corporation, that we met this morning for the purpose of making the local inspection of Chowpatty as per the terms of the resolution passed by the Corporation on the 15th inst.; and that after such inspection had been made, and the point at issue fully discussed, it was agreed by us, Messrs. Pedder and Wilson, Mr. Crushnarao Raghunath that a drain from the privies (see plan attached) shall be laid at the joint expense of owners of houses Nos. 6 and 14 (see said plan) along the line marked to join the street drain. Mr. Shamrao Pandurang Raghunath and Mr. Pedder to be paid equally as per the terms of the resolution passed by the Corporation on the 15th inst.; and that after such inspection had been made, and the point at issue fully discussed, it was agreed by us, Messrs. Pedder and Wilson, Mr. Crushnarao Raghunath that a drain from the privies (see plan attached) shall be laid at the joint expense of owners of houses Nos. 6 and 14 (see said plan) along the line marked to join the street drain. Mr. Shamrao Pandurang Raghunath and Mr. Pedder to be paid equally and the property down and rebuilt at the joint expense of the owners of houses Nos. 14 and 6, Mr. Crushnarao Raghunath and Shamrao respectively.—We have, &c.

The Chairman said he was sorry to say the Health Officer was absent on duty elsewhere; but Mr. Brenton, the Deputy Health Officer, was present to answer any enquiries.

Mr. Bomonjee Pestonjee said that as the Municipal authorities had no objection to the Committee's proposals, the matter might be taken as settled without any further discussion.

Mr. Pedder said that, although the method proposed by the Committee was circumbendibus, it would, he thought, abate the nuisance, and he was therefore satisfied. The summonses taken out against Crushnarao Raghunath and against the widow would remain in force, as the nuisance was abated. He (Mr. Pedder) should like to ask any member of the Committee if there was, in his proposal, anything unreasonable or anything calculated to injure Mr. Shamrao Pandurang.

Mr. Raghunath Narayan said he would support the proposition to record the Committee's report; but in doing so, he must say, in justice to the Municipal Commissioner, his proposal was the best, the shortest, and the straightest; but that it simply involved an invasion of one man's property for the benefit of another. The method proposed by the Committee was a circuitous one, but it did not invade another man's property. He therefore proposed that the report of the Committee appointed on the 15th inst., to make a local inspection, be received, and be recorded.

Mr. Bhugwandas Purshotumdas—I second the proposition. The report is satisfactory, as it avoids the necessity of interfering with another man's property. I think the Committee has fairly investigated the case.

The Chairman said—The Corporation is convinced that nothing but the best of motives actuated the Commissioner in the course he took.

The proposition was carried unanimously, and the meeting separated.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

A REGULAR weekly meeting of the Council was held yesterday afternoon soon after the Corporation meeting, when there were present—Captain Henry, Chairman; Sir Frank Scuter, Kt., C.S.I.; the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Colonel Hancock, Dr. Blaney, Dr. Cook, Messrs. Raghunath Narayan Khote, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Dossibhoy Framjee, Dadabhoy Nowrojee, and Nowrojee Furdoonjee. The Municipal Commissioner and the Executive and Deputy Executive Engineers were also present.

THE PEDDER MARKETS.

The Council sanctioned, as recommended by the Municipal Commissioner, the transfer of Rs. 2,920 from the grant for market repairs to the credit of the following additional works, &c., at the Pedder Markets:—Lamp fixtures additional stalls, drinking fountain, laying out of the compound and building of a chowkey. This also included the cost of lighting for six months.

Sanction was also accorded to the transfer of Rs. 221 from section VIII., stores, markets and slaughter house, to meet the cost of pay of ramosee and two bhiggaree during the current year, for the Pedder Markets.

ALLOTMENT OF LIGHTS.

A letter was read from Hadji Abdool Esmael, complaining of the allotment of the lights in Foonda Thalal Street, and asking that an additional lamp may be placed in that thoroughfare.

It was resolved that no additional lamp could be spared; but that the Executive Engineer would rearrange the allotment of the lights, so as to have a lamp fixed in the spot indicated by the petitioner.

CONVEYANCES OF LAND.

The seal of the Corporation was affixed to conveyances of the undermentioned pieces of land:—In Bhendaree Street from Mr. Horry Trimbuck. Ditto Khetwady from Mr. Dadabhoy Sorabjee Mehta. Ditto Chinch Bunder Row from Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Bhugwagur.

A SET-BACK IN MEADOW STREET.

The Commissioner asked sanction to the purchase of a strip of land situated opposite the *Bombay Gazette* office, Meadow Street, and Co. are the trustees, and they asked Rs. 80 a square yard, which he (Mr. Pedder) thought was not too much. The land was 7-61 yards, and the total cost would be about Rs. 682. The trustees would not sell less than a square yard. He thought, for the public interest, they should get the whole piece for double the sum. The price asked for was monstrous; nobody would think of giving the price or half the price.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy suggested that Rs. 60 a yard should be offered for the land.

The question was postponed for a month.

The next item on the list of business was a memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner forwarding Government Resolution No. 1873 (General Department), dated 20th June 1876, forwarding copy of letter from Government of India agreeing to sanction the exemption from Customs duty of the iron work imported from England for the extension of the Bombay Water Works, but stating that the Government of India are not prepared to recommend for adoption Mr. Pedder's application for permission to draw on the Secretary of State for such sums as are required to pay for the iron work in England.

Another item was a memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner forwarding a letter from Mr. Reeni Walton regarding the water main for the Mazagon water extension.

The Chairman said it was thought desirable to discuss the above matters privately, and asked the representatives of the Press to retire.

POST OF DEPUTY EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

The Commissioner afterwards informed the Council of the names and qualifications of persons (some thirty or forty) who had applied for the appointment of Deputy Executive Engineer, and read out the names and applications.

After some discussion, the Council resolved as follows:—

That the appointment be left in the hands of the Municipal Commissioner, and that, if possible, it be given to some one in the department; and further that the Town Council do not think that the salary (Rs. 400) should be increased.

THE HINDU FEMALE CONVERT TO CHRISTIANITY.

MANY of our readers will remember the case of Huchi, the Hindu girl of Bangalore, who was converted to Christianity and was taken home by Miss Anstey early in 1874. It was stated at the time that Huchi was lawfully married to a Hindu and the courts of law in India decided that the marriage ceremony which had been observed made the marriage legal and therefore binding on Huchi. Her husband, however refused to have anything to do with her since her conversion. We extract the latest information about this case from the *Bangalore Examiner* of Friday last:—

"Proceedings were taken in the courts of Mysore with the view of testing the validity of the betrothal of Huchi to her Hindu cousin. Judgments were delivered against her; she was declared to be his legal wife, though in open Court he stated that, since she had become a Christian, he would not treat her as his wife, but would have her as a prostitute. After such a declaration it was not to be wondered at that Huchi, who about the same time became a widow, should seek the protection of Miss Anstey. Early in 1874 she accompanied her to England, and is now at Miss Peck's Park being trained as a missionary nurse. The opinion of eminent counsel of the English Bar has lately been taken on her case, which, in the main, confirms the judgment delivered in the Courts of Mysore. The 'tieing of the thale' and 'the walking seven steps,' constitutes, in their opinion, a binding Hindu marriage, which profession of Christianity or baptism does not annul. Huchi is a married woman, and notwithstanding the declaration that her cousin made in Court, and which counsel think might be regarded as tantamount to repudiation, she cannot be married again unless she obtains a legal divorce. They, therefore, without expressing any opinion of the abstract question of seeking some change in legislation, in order to afford relief in such cases, recommend that the extension of Acts of British India 21 of 1866 and 21 of 1870 might be sought for Mysore. A petition, based on this opinion of counsel was drawn up in England, and signed by Hellen Gertrude Huchi, and sent a few weeks since to the Secretary of the Madras Missionary Conference to be forwarded to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, accompanied by any remarks that the Conference might think fit to send.

This Conference has memorialised Huchi's case with great interest. It forwarded in December 1873 a petition to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Northbrook, the then Viceroy, signed by a large number of Ministers of the Gospel, native Christians and others, praying that measures might be taken to secure certain rights of conscience and passon to all minors in India, and such protection as is given by English, but denied by Indian law. It also pointed out how contradictory the judgments delivered in such cases had been, and recommended that *discretion* rather than *age* should be the criterion by which a minor's claim to liberty of conscience and protection of the law should be tested. In the reply to this petition received from the Secretary to the Government of India, the Conference was requested to specify the particulars in which minors are unable owing to the state of the law to have liberty of conscience and show what liberty and protection is given by English and denied by Indian law. Had Huchi become a Mohomedan, her then unavailage would have been dispensed, and she might have been at liberty to marry again; a fact that, to say the least, places the convert to Christianity in a much less favourable position This Conference which has been watching Huchi's case respectfully pray:

I. That Acts of British India 21 of 1866 and 21 of 1850 may be extended to Mysore.

II. That the illegally against enforced marriage enjoyed under British law may be extended to Hindu women and such as are in a position to protect; and

III. That rights of person and of conscience against unjustifiable coercion may be recognised as belonging to Christian converts from Hindooism."

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE GOSAIN OF NATHDWARA IN THE MALWA STATE.

(*Englishman.*)

IN a roundabout way the item of news that the *gossain*, or hereditary priest of Nathdwara, in the Malwa State, has been deported to Benares, has percolated to the press, and is going the round. The affair is not one that will claim much general attention, nor will it excite strong feeling of any kind, except, perhaps, amongst the sect of *Vallabhacharya*, of whom the *gossain* in question is the *guru* and spiritual head. This body of believers is not a very numerous one as numbers go in India. There are probably not more than a quarter of a million of them in the whole country; and although they claim to have originated at Mathura, nearly the entire sect is found compacted in the Bombay and Rajpootana castes of western India. Those who desire to trace the lines of this division of Hindu religionists, can do so in the account of its largest section, either in the works of Hayman Wilson, or in the *History of the Sect of the Maharajas or Vallabhacharya*, by the late Karsandas Mulji, of Bombay and Rajkot. The author was prosecuted for libel, although not for the book, at the instance of certain obscene acts of the Sect; and though a nominal finding on a minor count was given against him, the general result was a great triumph on behalf of decency and moral courage. It will be seen from this reference, that we have no sort of esteem for the doctrines and practices of the sect whose pontiff has just been deported.

It strikes us

THE ART OF DRESSING.

(Saturday Review.)

It is a pity that in a series of so-called "Useful Books" any should be included which are clearly useless; and a shilling manual before us on the Art of Dressing (Warne and Co.) certainly comes under this category. The writer, who calls himself "a Lounger at the Clubs," is possessed with an unfounded notion that he is bound to be funny; but, if his book should reach a second edition, he will do well to strike out all the jokes, and replace them by a few additional facts and figures, if he has any at command. The mischievous influence of the Special Correspondent's style of writing appears strongly in this author, who, having nothing to say, says it in as many words as possible. He wishes to make a suggestion, by no means abstruse, that, before condemning a lot of old clothes, his reader should look them over, and pick out any that may possibly be capable of further service. "Separate the sheep from the goats," he says, intending to convey a plain precept in what he thinks a graceful metaphor. He might have remembered that in this age of woolly neither sheep nor goats have much to do with human clothing. It might be thought, too, that his advice as to beating, brushing, and scouring old clothes supposes a tenacity of substance which is seldom found in them. Some of his precepts are certainly economical, but whether they are practicable may be doubted. Thus he says that a man must wear gloves at garden parties and other resorts of ladies, but if he only frequents clubs he may do without them. Tight-fitting gloves look "elegant," but they afford more satisfaction to the wearer than to the outside would. It is satisfactory to be told on such high authority that, if we dislike the trouble or cost of wearing gloves, the happiness of mankind will not be sensibly affected by our discarding them. "One can please oneself whether to wear them or not," even in Piccadilly. The author disapproves of cleaning gloves, but the process would seem to be more hopeful than beating old clothes, rubbing them with spirit of turpentine and benzoine, and expecting that after being hung up in the air for a week they will lose their smell. He advises that on umbrella should be kept for fine days and another for wet days, and he thinks that gaiters, although sometimes worn "in high quarters," cannot be relied on to give an air of fashion; and here he is probably correct, because at one time the notion rather prevailed of connecting gaiters with respectability and responsibility. For a tie he recommends plain black silk, and in summer "a chaste effect" may be produced by wearing a French crape handkerchief passed through an ebony ring. The practice of describing articles of ladies' dress as "very chaste" has, we believe, been abandoned, as liable to injurious misconstruction, but the epithet is perhaps unobjectionable as regards gentlemen. But we should adopt with less confidence his commendation of a "made-up sailor's knot" as substitute for a necktie. All "make-ups" betray themselves at a glance, and whether or not ease be desirable, the effectation of it is certainly unpleasant. As regards pocket handkerchiefs, after calling them "nasal attendants," he has little to say except that cheap ones are good enough to lose in washing. As to white hats being cooler than black hats he tells us that "this is a fancy on the wearer's part," although he had stated a few pages back that "dark-coloured clothes are warmest in summer," and had given the familiar explanation of this tolerably well-known fact.

The comparison between present and former fashions in dress which this manual suggests is, on the whole, favourable to the common sense of the men of our times, although it must be allowed that the women still sacrifice health, comfort, beauty, and even decency, at the bidding of that capricious and unseen divinity which regulates their appearance. The American ladies who are now clamouring for liberty might at least emancipate themselves and others from the tyranny of fashion. They have been holding indignation meetings to complain of the inferior place awarded to them at the opening of the Philadelphia Exhibition, and they also object to the gigantic figure which is about to be erected by French subscription at the entrance to New York Harbour. A female figure, they say, has been chosen to symbolize freedom, when the female sex are slaves. Perhaps the propriety of the model might be enhanced by placing on the figure's head a Parisian bonnet to indicate that women, under whatever country or form of government, obey the same universal laws of dress. It would be true, although not complimentary to apply to men and women as regards dress the distinction between progressive and stationary societies. Men have made a clear advance, and they are not likely to recede from their preference for comfort and utility over show. But there is no fashion of by-gone times which women would not resume if only it be credibly reported that "they" are wearing it. We doubt whether even "H. R. H." could persuade members of Parliament now-a-days to wear trousers made with straps of the same material to go under the feet, as Sir Robert Peel may be seen wearing in some of H. B's sketches. Such trousers could only be put on after pulling on one's boots, and they must have been not very nice on dry days and detestable on wet days. The fashion of wearing moveable straps, or even chains, for that same purpose was probably founded on the practice that no gentleman ever walked; and we have even heard that a nobleman who led fashion in his day had his trousers made to look well as he sat in his pig-sty, and was seriously incommoded when an accident compelled him to dismount in the Park. With us military fashions have usually been an exaggeration of the follies of civil life, and it is remarkable how the notion that soldiers were to be locked at rather than to march or fight gained influence during the reign of stocks, straps, stays, and lemon-tinted under-waistcoats. The trousers were, as this writer says, strapped closely down and tightly hauled up, "to the total preclusion of all sedentary occupation." But it was perhaps a compensation that in those days gentlemen were not supposed either by their tailors or anybody else to be generally devoted to the desk, and they did not universally write books as they do now. As regards the desk of those days, it was nothing when you were used to it, and an elderly gentleman of the period would have been uneasy if he had not felt a stiff collar-sawing him under the ears. A pair of "Wellington" boots required, not "pulleys," but hooks, to pull them on and a bootjack to pull them off; but it is a mistake to suppose that they were not useful as well as fashionable in a muddy and rough country at this moment there is nothing like them, and we forget, in quizzing the fashion of fifty years ago, that at that time there were not railways everywhere. The coat of many capes, which Lord Albemarle describes as one of the fashions of his youth, was a comfort, and almost a necessity, on a stage coach journey in winter. A voluminous cravat called by the French a "Stockira" was an easy as well as graceful fashion, and it prevailed, as Lord Albemarle also tells us, until high stocks and stock-up collars superseded it. This change of fashion is well shown in the portraits of the Dukes of Gloucester and York, successive colonels of the Grenadier Guards, engraved in General Hamilton's History of that corps. The coat cut away to allow the waistcoat to show below it when buttoned was another fashion of the Duke of York's time, which was absurd in civil, and mischievous in military, life. It may almost be said that for more than fifty years after 1790 all changes in dress were for the worse.

We must confess that our courage would be hardly equal to adopting some of the suggestions of this manual. We are advised to get one pair of trousers made by a first-rate tailor to our entire satisfaction, and when they are nearly worn out, to use them as a pattern from which our own cloth may be made into other trousers by an inferior artist. The author confesses to some difficulty in finding even in a back street a tailor who will condescend to be a mere copyist. But even if we could trust the tailor, could we trust ourselves? for we also have our part to do in providing the beautiful and economical result of three pairs of new trousers for 66s. "The stuff bought must now be soaked in a bucket of water in which is put a handful of salt, which will effectually prevent the colours running." You must see this done yourself, and then the cloth must be hung up to dry thoroughly, and afterwards sent to the tailor to be cut made up and home-pressed. We cannot help thinking that the fortunate possessor of stuff of well-selected patterns sufficient for three pairs of trousers would act wisely in letting well alone. The salt-and-water method of treatment might answer, and it might not, just as cutting up an old man and boiling him to restore his youth would certainly kill him, and might possibly fail to bring him back to life. The process of fixing the cloth is probably better performed by the manufacturer than it would be by the combined skill of the purchaser and his jobbing tailor; and on the whole we should prefer not to "insure our materials against shrinking" by this hazardous experiment. It resembles rather too closely the author's treatment of old clothes with benzoline and turpentine, and then allowing a week to elapse "before they lose their smell," which perhaps they might retain. To keep trousers in shape, he says, you should damp them with a sponge, fold them in brown paper, and put them under a weight. "How do soldiers, with their limited stock of trousers, manage to turn out so well?" The author's answer to this question is perhaps less satisfactory than he thinks. "They damp their overalls, roll them up, and sleep on them under their bed or pillow." Here again is a process which we should like to see tried by somebody else before adopting it ourselves. The management of soldiers' uniforms is one of the most comic branches of military science. As long as white trousers were worn by the Guards it was possible to maintain unlimited faith in pipeclay, but what answers to pipeclay in the treatment of dark trousers? There, again, the process by which a pair of leather breeches is restored to something like its pristine splendour after a hard day's duty in drenching rain is intelligible, particularly when the soldier has ample time to perform that part of his duty properly. Any shoeblack or kitchenmaid could clean a cuirass, but the scarlet or blue coat under it presents a more serious problem, and this author does not help towards its solution. As regards clothes generally his advice is to fold them up the moment you take them off, because "while the cloth has the warmth of the body in it, it is more plastic and impressionable than when cold." We should have thought that clothes "having the warmth of the body in them" had better be allowed, for the sake of health and comfort, to lose it by hanging in the air; but we live and learn.

We may almost say that the only practical suggestion contained in this book is to pay ready money for our clothes, and it did not need a manual to tell us that. Such a book might have been made useful, which this is not; or it might have been a clever and not too obtrusive puff of some particular tailor, which this is not. That we fully believe that he was written by a "lounger" at Clubs or elsewhere. When a man calls himself a "lounger at the Clubs" it seems to imply that he has, like the London Correspondent of a country newspaper, access to every Club and every social circle in London. This author quotes the saying that Eve sinned that she might dress, and we may remark that not the least of the blessings of Paradise was that Adam did not need a manual on "the Art of Dressing with Economy."

MODERN NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.

(Fraser's Magazine, for June.)

One method in which the country newspapers have recently shown their enterprise has not been so fortunate as to win the kindly regard of the conductors of the metropolitan press. London being a very big place, and the London newspapers having to feed not only London, but the whole country, it is necessary that the great daily papers should be published at an early hour in the morning (generally between half-past three and four o'clock), in order that they may be distributed at break fast-time over the metropolis and the surrounding districts. The provincial newspapers, with their comparatively limited sale, and smaller area of circulation, are not under this compulsion; and, in towns like Manchester, Leeds, Newcastle, and Glasgow, the local editions of the daily papers need not go to press till five o'clock, or even later. There is thus a clear hour between the time at which the *Times*, *Daily News*, and other London papers are printed, and that at which the daily papers in the towns I have named go to press. Some very enterprising gentleman connected with one of the provincial newspapers appears to have hit upon a plan for making use of that hour in a very novel fashion. His idea was to employ it in telegraphing the chief items of news from the London papers of that morning down to the office of one or other of the provincial papers, so that the readers of the provincial paper should actually get the cream of the news from the London press of the same day in the journal which was laid on his own break-fast-table. Strange to say, this bold idea seems to have been carried out successfully in one or two cases; and the newspaper reader in Scotland or the North of England who happens to take up particular local journals will actually learn from them by break-fast-time what, the *Times* of the same morning has to say upon the last political question of the day, or what is the latest telegram received by the *Daily News* from its correspondents abroad. The London newspaper proprietors do not seem to appreciate the compliment which is thus paid them; and a few months ago they resolved to carry the war into the enemy's territory by altering their hour of publication and sending their papers down to the provinces by special "newspaper trains," timed to reach the great towns in the North of England during the forenoon. It is thus hoped to get a copy of the *Times*, or any other London daily paper, in Manchester or Bradford by ten o'clock in the morning, whilst at Birmingham the metropolitan papers are delivered simultaneously with the local ones. Whatever may be the cost to newspaper proprietors of this kind of enterprise, it is to be feared that the public must gain by it; whilst the competition to which it gives rise is pretty certain to provoke a still larger amount of enterprise, leading us into who-can-say-what region of newspaper perfection.

There is one new feature of daily journalism which belongs equally to the London and provincial press, and which, therefore, may be most appropriately mentioned at this point. The ordinary reader has doubtless been half pleased and half puzzled during the past twelve months by the appearance of the daily weather charts which now figure not only in most of the metropolitan, but in many of the leading country journals. Here, surely, is the very freshest development of newspaper enterprise! Who that was in the habit of reading his newspaper a score of years ago could have imagined that in 1876 it would contain each day a chart showing, in a manner at once graphic and precise, the kind of weather, the barometrical pressure, and the force and direction of the wind prevailing all over the British Isles and a considerable part of the Continent on the previous day? It is quite possible that many persons are unable to understand this weather chart, and it must be admitted that it might be made somewhat simpler without disadvantage. But even as it is, it must be accounted a marvellous achievement. Formerly this chart would have been carefully drawn on wood, then cut out by an engraver, and finally transferred by the process of stereotyping to some hard metallic substance, from which it could be printed. But all this occupied much time, and the exigencies of daily newspaper work demand a speedier method of preparation. The difficulty was solved some time ago by the London Patent Typefounding Company, who have invented a machine which for the ingenuity of its construction, and the accuracy of its action, has seldom been rivalled in the whole art of the mechanician. This apparatus is in shape like a small lithographic press, with a long handle, termed a pentograph, which being drawn over a rough tracing produces a corresponding graving on a smaller scale on a block of dried plaster of Paris placed in the centre of the machine. The operator need not be an artist; all that is required of him is that he shall carefully follow the lines of the drawing before him, and this being done, the graver (which is at some little distance from the pencil) will cut out simultaneously a reduced fac-simile on the plaster block, from which the stereotype casts are afterwards to be taken. The information from the various weather stations is supplied by the Meteorological Office, and when one of the latter's printed or pencilled coast outline. The latter is traced over sheets by the pentograph, and in half an hour or so there is an engraved block ready to be transferred to metal. It is evident that this process may be applied to many newspaper purposes, such as giving a sketch of a battle-field, or of the course of a boat race, and no doubt the day is coming when newspaper readers will have pictorial aids to the full comprehension of a written description. In the meantime it is only used for the production of the weather charts, and these are supplied daily in metal blocks to all newspapers in London and the provinces that care to pay the trifling cost at which they are to the Border, there being no facilities for sending them by railway in time for next day's publication, but the *Glasgow Herald* has devised a method which enables it to give precisely the same picture which is supplied by the journals of London, Leeds, and Manchester. The coast outlines are cut out in a block of hardened metal, and the information (telegraphed by a code which ensures perfect accuracy) is inserted with movable types in the skeleton parts of the block.

It must not be supposed, however, that it is only in the matter of news that the modern newspaper proprietor is required to display his spirit of enterprise. The reader has seen how largely mechanical and scientific discoveries have been employed in the collection of his daily dish of news; but they are even more largely drawn upon in the work of distributing that dish among those who wish to partake of it. The most important improvement which has ever been effected upon the construction of the original printing press has been the invention of the web printing machine. Of this wonderful machine there are at present four kinds in use in the newspaper offices of England and America—the Bullock, the Walter, the Victory, and the Hoe. The Bullock machine was the first introduced, and it deserves, therefore, much of the credit which attaches to all first attempts to realise novel and useful ideas. The Walter is the machine invented and used in the *Times* office, as well as in the offices of the *Daily News*, the *Scotsman*, the *Birmingham Post*, and the *New York Times*. The Victory was invented by a Liverpool firm of engineers; and it is used in the printing of the *Globe*, the *Liverpool Mercury*, the *Liverpool Journal of Commerce*, the *Dundee Advertiser*, and other important provincial papers. The Hoe is the latest addition to the number of web printing machines, and it therefore takes the field after it has been to some extent occupied. It is in use in the *Standard* office, and will shortly be introduced into the offices of the *Glasgow Herald*.

The special feature of these marvellous machines (and I must be understood as speaking of them collectively, as it is no part of my business to award the palm to any one of them) is their power of printing both sides of a newspaper at one operation on a long reel of paper, from which the single copy is cut off after being printed. Until web machines were introduced, the paper of which our newspapers are composed had to be prepared, beforehand, of the required size. Thus, when twenty thousand copies of a particular paper were to be printed, twenty thousand separate sheets had to be laid upon the machine, and each sheet had to be "fed" or delivered into the printing apparatus by hand. This operation necessarily occupied a great deal of time and cost a large sum of money; for an right or ten "feeder," Hoe machine of the old type required as attendant to each feeder, and another to each deliverer.

Moreover, the old class of machine printed the paper on one side only at a time; so that when one half of the impression had been printed on these twenty thousand sheets they had to be removed to another machine, on which they were placed one by one by the same tedious manual process, and printed on the reverse side. How different is the operation of printing a newspaper now, thanks to the inventions of the web machines! All these machines, however much they may differ otherwise, are alike in one respect. At one end of the machine is a great roll of blank paper as long as ten or perhaps twenty thousand separate sheets. Instead of the slow process of feeding the machine sheet by sheet, the end of this roll only is taken into the machine, which is then left to feed itself. As soon as it is started it begins to unwind the roll at a rapid and rapid rate; and, as it drags it into the midst of the printing apparatus, it prints it first on one side and then on the other, finally cutting each separate paper off the roll and delivering it in a receiving tray. The Victory machine, in addition to feeding itself, printing the paper, and cutting it off, delivers each newspaper folded up in the shape in which it is subsequently laid upon the counter of the news-agent for sale. And all these varied processes can be conducted so rapidly that each machine can print, cut from the roll, and deliver from nine to fourteen thousand newspapers per hour. With hardly any exception there was, of course, a certain well-defined limit to speed, the largest number of copies a single man could deliver to a machine being about fifteen hundred per hour; but, by the new process of mechanical feeding from a reel or web of paper, the only limit is that of the speed at which the machine itself can work.

One machine alone, even though it should turn out newspapers at the rate of fourteen thousand an hour, would not be sufficient to meet the demand of the public for our leading daily papers. In some cases the circulation of these papers exceeds one hundred thousand copies a day, and the eargerness to give the latest possible news is such that a very short time is allowed for printing. It is, therefore, necessary to use more than one machine. In some offices from six to eight are employed daily in printing a single newspaper. The difficulty of printing the same number upon half-a-dozen machines simultaneously is met by printing, not from the type, but from stereotype plates. A stereotyping foundry is now part of the regular equipment of a daily newspaper office of any pretensions; and, as the saving of time is in every case the great end aimed at, machinery has been invented by means of which it is possible to produce a stereotype plate, dress it, and place it on a printing machine in less than ten minutes from the time when the page or 'forme' of type to be stereotyped has been received in the foundry. Only those who have actually seen for themselves the work in the machine department of a great daily paper can have any conception of the speed with which the many intricate operations required in the production of the printed sheet are performed. In nothing, indeed, has modern newspaper enterprise been more signally displayed than in the invention and application of mechanical contrivances for expediting the process of printing. In many offices a newspaper can now be printed at a rate of more than sixty thousand copies per hour.

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CHABLIS (our own)	18 0	10 0

BURGUNDIES.

POMARD (our own brand)	20 0	10 8
CHAMBERTIN "	21 0	11 0

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

SPARKLING MOSELLE Deinhardt	28 0	...
Do do Josephshofer	33 0	18 8
Do do Zeltinger	26 0	99 0
Do do Scharzhofberger	33 0	21 0
CREMANT BLANC	30 0	16 8

STILL MOSELLE.

ZELTINGER	24 0	...
SCHARZBERG	26 0	...

STILL HOCKS.

	Quarts. Per Doz. Rs. as.	Pints. Per Doz. Rs. as.
ERBACH	22 0	...
RHENISH	18 0	10 0
BODENTHAL	20 0	11 0
NIERSTEIN	22 0	13 0
DEIDESHEIM, No. 1	24 0	13 0
RUDESHEIMER	24 0	13 0
GRUNHAUSEN	28 0	...
HOCHHEIMER	28 0	...
JOHANNISBERGER	38 0	20 0
GEISENHEIM	24 0	...
DEIDESHEIM, No. 2	18 0	10 0
SCHLOSS JOHANISBERG (Select Growth)	50 0	...
SCHARLACHBERG	32 0	...
LIEBFRAUMILCH	28 0	20 0
STEINWEIN IN BOCKSBEUTEL	21 0	...

SPARKLING HOCK.

SPARKLING HOCHHEIMER	28 0	16 0
" RUDESHEIMER	33 0	18 8
" RUENTHALER	36 0	20 8
" JOHANNISBERGER	60 0	34 8

MADEIRA.

FINE OLD E. J. Reserve	37 0	...

MARSALA.

VIRGIN WINE (Ingham's) highly recommended by the Medical Profession	18 0	...

BRANDIES.

FINE CHAMPAGNE COGNAC (our own) recommended	37 6	...
OUR OWN, "Star	28 0	...
Do do "Stars	25 0	...
Do do "Stars	27 0	...
HENNESSY'S "one Star	26 6	...
Do. "two Stars	30 0	...
Do. "three Stars	32 0	...
MARTELL'S Brandy "one Star	25 8	...
Do "two Stars	27 0	...
Do "three Stars	30 0	...
L. PURBAUD'S "one Star	25 0	...
Do "two Stars	26 0	...
Do "three Stars	27 0	...
EXSHAW'S No. 4	38 8	...
Do No. 2	21 0	...
DENNIS MOUNIE'S	25 0	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLD TOM, Swaine Boord & Co.'s	17 0	...
ROLLAND GIN, Large and Small Flasks	25 8	13 8
VERMOUTH, Noilly Prat's	14 8	8 0
WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch	21 0	...
RUM, Jamaica	21 0	...
ABSINTHE, (Pernod Fils)	30 0	...
CHARTREUSE VERTE (Original) Green per bottle	7 0	3 12
CHARTREUSE JAUNE (Yellow) per bottle	8 0	4 12
ANGOSTURA BITTERS	7 0	3 12
ORANGE BITTERS	20 0	10 0
BITTERS GIRONDIN	20 0	...
GINGER WINE	20 0	...
CURACOA, KIRNAN'S & FOCKINK'S, do	40 0	...
MARASCHINO de ZARA do	40 0	...
CHERRY BRANDY	40 0	...
OLIVE OIL, Finest, (Lucca's)	12 0	...
IVORY LOZENGES per Box	12 0	...
HAVANNAH CHEROOTS, Diamonds box 100	12 0	...

ALE AND STOUT.

BASS' ALE, Bottled by H Sion	0 0	...
GUINNESS' X STOUT, Bottled	0 0	...
London Pure, in wood & bottles	0 0	...
Do do do	0 0	...

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
PER S. S. TRIA.
AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
AGENCY IN POONA: A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA, 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER, &c.,
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.
Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."
Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 *and* 4 *Buttons.*
LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

JUST ARRIVED,
OUR NEW STOCK OF WATERPROOF CLOTHING FOR THE MONSOON.

Fine Drab Light Cambric Waterproof Suits—Coat, Legging and Cap, sizes from 36 to 50 inches chest	Rs. 10
Light Cambric Waterproof Coats, all sizes	6 each.
Do. do. do. Leggings	3 per pair.
Do. do. do. Caps	2 each.
Do. Twilled do. Coats	23
Do. do. do. Leggings	7
Do. do. do. Caps	4
Drab Moleskin do. Cowes	20 to Rs. 22
Do. do. do. Leggings	6 per pair.
Do. do. do. Caps	4
Black Moleskin do. Coats	20 to Rs. 22 4
Do. do. do. Leggings	6
Do. do. do. Caps	4
New Regulation Military Inverness Capes, sizes from 44 to 50	Rs. 35
Drab Twilled Waterproof Inverness Capes, sizes from 44 to 50 inches	25
Slate Double Paramatta Inverness Cloak, sizes from 44 to 50	50
Drab Twilled Waterproof Sheets, 70 inches long	from 7 to Rs. 10
Best quality Drab Twilled Waterproof Sheeting, 90 inches wide	6 per yd.
Drab Light Waterproof Sheeting, 60 inches wide	3 per yd.
Ghorawalla's Thick Blue Pilot Coat with Cape	7
Ghorawalla's Black American Cloth Pegree Covers	1

*** The above Waterproofs warranted not to stick.*

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF AIR PILLOWS,
Do. Do. AMERICAN CLOTH.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF FANCY TWEEDS, FLANNELS AND OXFORD CLOTHS.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,
11, HUMMUM STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing to the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, and Out-stations, that she has JUST RECEIVED a choice and beautiful SELECTION of MILLINERY consisting of BONNETS and HATS handsomely Trimmed, FRENCH FLOWERS, BALL DRESSES and other ARTICLES too numerous to mention.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES in all SIZES and COLOURS from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 3 a pair.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

Orders from Out-stations promptly executed.

FASHIONABLE FELT HATS & HELMETS.

THORPE & Co. have just received a large Supply, per S.S. HYDASPES, of FELT HATS, by the best makers:—

Hawk's Regulation Helmets	Rs. 18 0
Ellwood's Regulation, lined with silk	13 0
Do. do. lined with green